The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

VOL. III. NO. 84 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1915. PRICE ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.
MAIL SERVICE TO LONDON.
CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date of sailing about.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
1915 April.				
16th "	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
17th "	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500		
14th "	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
1st May	Persia	8000		
2nd "	Salsette	6000	Morea	11000
15th "	Caledonia	8000		
12th "	Salsette	6000	Maloja	12500
29th "	Kaiser-i-Hind	9000		

Until further notice the Homeward Steamers will not call at Plymouth.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,
(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Kasagawa Maru	K. Higo	6328	11th April	23rd April
Nagoya Maru	H. Nomura	5848	18th April	25th April
Kirin Maru	B Tsuda	3801	25th April	7th May
Iyo Maru	K. Okamoto	6320	3rd May	15th May

For Freight apply to:—

E. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,
Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,
BOMBAY.
Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

Pills and tablets are often insoluble in the ...retions of the intestinal tract, and are ... inert. When they do act, their action ... excessive as to be weakening. Kasagra ... pleasant liquid laxative, is gentle and ...tive. D 22

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE)
SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of Cairo	7700	10th April	12th April
City of Poona	7474	15th May	----
City of Calcutta	7636	----	19th May
City of Birmingham	7497	12th June	----
City of Lahore	6947	16th June	----

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	696	957	462	4
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	—	999	—	73/

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C class steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—
Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency
KILLICK NIXON & CO.,
Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE.
DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.
TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.
Nor further particulars regarding freight
Apply to
W. H. A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.
Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Called-up Capital ..... £ 600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £ 900,000
Reserve Fund ..... £ 55,000
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
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A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esq.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
CURRENT ACCOUNT opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ percent. per annum
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loan and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.
SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.
W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January, to 31st December.
Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.
Vessels Tons Sailing date. Time. Routes.
"LINGA," 2,185, Monday, 12th April 11 a.m. ¶ P.B., D. & C.M.
"DWARKA," 1,695, Thursday, 15th April 9 a.m. §C.M.
"LHASA," 2,148, Friday, 16th April †Direct.
¶ Porebunder, Dwarka, and Cutch Mandvi.
§ Cutch Mandvi.
†On arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on Thursday 15th April via Cutch Mandvi, calling at Karachi, Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "BARODA," 3,172 tons on Thursday, 15th April calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.
S. S. "CHAKDINA," 3,035 tons, on or about 10th April calling at Lamoo, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)
Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.
Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.
10th April, 1915.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.
APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captain	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. "Elysia"	6366	J. Kinnaird	9th April 1915
S.S. "Circassia"	6722	C. F. Osborne	R.N.R. 17th May 1915
S.S. "Castalia"	6388	----	3rd June 1915

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	998
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and exprienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor, Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA
BOMBAY & POONA.
SPECIALIST N WEDDING CAKES.
Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Enter ...ments.
ESTIMATES ON APPLICATIO
F. CORNAGLIA
Importer of High Class Stores and Wines.
83, 85, Medows Street and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY
and
Arsenal Road, POONA.
Telegrams, CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND	,, 19,600,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin
Changchun	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Dairen (Dalney)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Fengtien (Mukden)	Tiehling
Hong Kong	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tokyo
Kobe	New York	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.
Post Box No. 267.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

After the stress and worry of a busy day at the office take a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It infuses a new strength and energy. B—14

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital.	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	1,175,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point.)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENCY DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE
payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.
RALPH KIDD,
Manager.
Post Box 151.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd
(SCOTLAND)
B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS
B. O. C. LAMP OILS. B. O. C. PITCH.
B. O. C. PETROL B. O. C. CANDLES.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES B. O. C. WAX
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P. O. Box 2031 Telephone Nos. 102 & 1439

F. B. LAMBERT
(Established 1881)
BRITISH PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURER
LONDON
has appointed Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ltd., BOMBAY AND POONA, his Sole Agents for the sale of his
OVERSTRUNG UPRIGHT AND BABY GRAND MODELS
specially built for the climate of India to compete with and beat the German Pianos, both in
VALUE AND PRICE
His first consignment of Upright Overstrung Pianos may now be inspected at the
PIANO SALOON OF
MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

INDIA GAUZE VESTS Rs. 2. Less 10% Cash discount.
AERTEX CELLULAR VESTS Rs. 2-12. Less 10% Cash discount.
SCOTCH GAUZE VESTS. Rs. 3-8. Less 10% Cash discount.

Badham, Pile & Co. Ltd
BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

THE MOTOR UNION
INSURANCE Co., Ld.,
(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)
WHICH WAS
Founded by Motorists for Motorists
OFFERS
Special Comprehensive Policy
Some special features are:
No Limit to Number of Claims in year.
Prompt and Liberal Settlement of Claims.
Complete Cover and Absolute security.
Moderate Premium and Equitable Treatment.
Prospectus and rates on application to—
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General Agent.
"BIBLE HOUSE," 166, Hornby Road, FORT, BOMBAY.
Telephone: 2352. Tel. Address: "Baltic."

BY APPOINTMENT.
GENERAL
ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)
Assets Exceed.....Rs. 3,75,00,000
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ESTABLISHED 1888.
Special Policies and Low Quotations for—
FIRE
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MOTOR CAR
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LIVE STOCK
ACCIDENT
& SICKNESS
FIDELITY GUARANTEE
PLATE GLASS
LIFT & HOIST
DRIVING ACCIDENTS
INSURANCES.
For Particulars and Proposal Forms apply to—
INDIAN BRANCH:—
13-14, Church Gate St., BOMBAY.
(P. O. Box 112.)
Manager for India—G. M. ROSS.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

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ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—
The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

D. C. BOTTLEWALLA, Furniture Merchant undertakes the sale, hire and purchase of furniture on the most favourable terms.
46, Apollo Street, Fort, opp. Liptons. 5819

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results 80, Esplanade Road. 832

PIANOS:—Mr. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connection with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2454

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND Co., LTD., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. 306

INCORPORATED CERTIFIED ACCOUNTANTS' TRAINING.—We Guarantee our students to fit them for the positions of official Auditors, Accountants, Secretaries, Managers, Book-keepers, Cashiers, Head Clerks and other responsible Offices of Banking, Insurance and other Commercial Houses. Apply to The COMMERCIAL CORPORATION LTD., 53, Medows St., Fort, Bombay. 305

WANTED.

WANTED PAYING GUESTS in comfortable home on Apollo Bunder, good table electric lights and fans. Modern conveniences. Apply to "F. A. F." Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 112

WANTED—Applicants for China Clay produced in H. H. the Nizam's Dominions. Apply to the DIRECTOR-GENERAL of Revenue, H. H. the Nizam's Government, Hyderabad, Deccan. 124

WANTED a TYPIST knowing well in correspondings. Hindoo preferred. Apply HATIMBHOY GULAMHUSEIN & BROS., Nagdevi street, Out of Fort, Bombay. 284

WANTED—One COMPOUNDER with a knowledge of selling patent medicines, dispensing, etc., Portuguese preferred. Apply with copies of testimonial to:—
The STANDARD DRY STORE, Bangalore Camp. 270

WANTED employment by a PARSI BILL COLLECTOR of many years' experience. Knows Bombay thoroughly. Finest credentials. Apply to "B. L." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 113

AN EXPERIENCED and CERTIFICATED LADY TEACHER desires to teach English to Parsi ladies, or high class Hindu ladies. Evening hours. Apply to Box No. 514, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 116

WANTED.—By European family in Wodehouse Road, to supply good in or outside board, 1st class cook, 2 meals Rs. 60 p.m., for 2 Rs. 100. House facing Hotel Majestic. Apply to Box No. 510, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 114

WANTED CLERK with good knowledge of accounts, one used to Oliver Typewriter preferred. Pay for competent man up to Rs. 60 per mensem. Apply sharp between 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. at Bombay Volunteer Artillery, Head Quarters, (No. 6 Block), Colaba. 289

WANTED EMPLOYMENT by a Ceylonese who has an intimate knowledge of book-keeping and is well versed in accounts of any description. Good references. Willing to accept Rs. 50 per mensem. Apply to "E.N.O." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 115

A WELL CONNECTED and refined Mohammedan gentleman (batchelor) 23 years old graduate drawing Rs. 135 p.m. desires to correspond with a well educated girl or her guardians with a view to matrimony. She must be handsome, healthy, cheerful and under eighteen. Difference of caste or creed no bar, if otherwise suitable. Correspondence strictly private. Address with particulars to Box No. 268, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 312

WANTED.

WANTED a COMPETENT ASSISTANT SPINNING MASTER for the Pearl Mills; apply MANAGER. 267

WANTED.—AN ASSISTANT to take charge of Stationery and Electro-plate Dept. Only those with previous experience need apply. TREACHER & Co. 298

WANTED—To lend rupees twenty thousand on landed property. Good margin required. Apply to Box No. 266, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 309

WANTED SECOND-HAND LANCASHIRE BOILER 30x7½x125 working pressure. Apply to Box No. 262, Advt. Dept., Bombay Chronicle. 291

WANTED by English Firm a competent LADY SHORTHAND TYPIST, good salary and permanent position. Apply to Box No. 257, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 273

WANTED for spot cash 1913-14 model Touring Motor cars. High H. P. and detachable wheels preferred. Apply to Box No. 263, Advt. Dept., Bombay Chronicle. 293

WANTED.—FIRST CLASS CUTTER for High Class Tailoring Co., Salary according to qualification. Apply to Box No. 267, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 311

WANTED EMPLOYMENT by a qualified 1st Class Engineer of 25 years' experience, well versed in Steam as well as Diesel Oil Engines. Apply to Box No. 261, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 288

WANTED EMPLOYMENT by an Experienced Mechanic-shop Foreman, holds 3rd Class Engineer's certificate and has good experience of Steam and Diesel Oil Engines. Apply to Box No. 260, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 287

A GENTLEMAN with a capital of about Rs. 10,000 wishes to join as a partner in any respectable profitable going concern. Satisfactory reference required. Apply sharp to Box No. 259, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 280

WANTED a WATER-WORKS ENGINEER. Candidates with experience of well-water works need apply. State lowest salary, forwarding copies of testimonials to THE POLITICAL & JUDICIAL SECRETARY, Palanpur State. 122

WANTED.—LIHGT CAR, new or second-hand of recent model, any good make; must have two-seater COUPE body with inside drive and a dicky seat behind. Apply to Box No. 265, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 307

WANTED EMPLOYMENT? If so, study SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING, perfectly taught at half rates. Special accommodation for ladies. Apply LENTIN'S COMMERCIAL INSTITUTION, 283, Hornby Road. 299

WANTED EXPERT GENERAL ENGRAVERS, liberal remunerations to competent hands. See immediately TRIKAMDAS G. PAREKH, A 5, Bharucha Building, Princess Street, Bombay. 283

WANTED a GUJARATI HINDU knowing thoroughly how to close final accounts and check profit and loss accounts and balance-sheets. State age, salary, experience. Apply to Box No. 264, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 304

JUNIOR ANALYTICAL CHEMIST for Cement Works in Central Provinces. Reply stating age, qualifications and salary (inclusive) expected, to Messrs. C. MACDONALD & CO. Agents, Katni Cement and Industrial Co., Ld., Cox's, Buildings, Bombay. 308

WANTED BOARD and RESIDENCE in Fort, Apollo Bunder, or vicinity by married couple. Requirements: Bedroom with bathroom attached, Electric lights and fans. Only applications, stating terms, which must be moderate, will be entertained. Apply to Box No. 516, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 130

WANTED—A LOAN of about Rupees four lakhs at 5 per cent. on very substantial and double the worth properties. A rare opportunity of sound investment for capitalists. Brokers need not trouble. Capitalists should directly write to Box No. 241 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5899

WANTED immediately a QUALIFIED ENGINEER, to work as Manager and Engineer for a railway partly ready for opening and partly under construction. Persons having open line and construction experience only should apply with copies of testimonials stating terms. Apply to Box No. 255 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 26

WANTED GRADUATES, UNDER-GRADUATES and MATRICS as TEACHERS in the New English High School, Nagpur. Graduates not attending Law and others having experience will be offered good prospects. The intending candidates should at once apply stating minimum terms.
G. J. PURUSHE,
120 Headmaster.

WANTED TRAINED Certificated Resident Mistress (Ch. of England communicant) with knowledge of Music, for K. G. and Standard I.
Salary Rs. 72 per mensem with board, washing, medical attendance and contribution to Provident Fund, also fees per head for any Music pupils instructed. Please apply with copies of testimonials to HEAD MISTRESS, Mayo School and Orphanage, Simla. 120

FOR SALE.

MEHTA AND CO., Auctioneers, a reputable firm for Square Deal. 5685

FOR SALE—Pathe Frere's Film Camera, complete in working order. Write or see MOTEE JETHA, Zaveri Building, Kalbadevi. 282

FOR SALE.—Ladies and Gentlemen going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture etc., in one lot. Apply to Box No. 3, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 272

FOR SALE—A nice looking Roan C. B. PONY (gelding) about 13 hands, 7½ years, complete with saddle and bridle, very useful for district work. Price Rs. 200 or near offer. Sold for no fault. Apply to Box No. 216, Advt. Dept,, "Bombay Chronicle." 5818

FOR SALE—MAJOR R. M. CARTER I.M.S. proceeding on services wishes to dispose of his 10 H. P. Clement-Bayard car.
NEW in 1913, in excellent condition, complete with all fittings, Delivery on 17th April. Price Rs. 3,750.
Inspection and trial can be arranged on application to.—
THE FRENCH MOTOR CAR AND ELECTRIC CO., LTD.
303 New Queen's Road, Bombay.

TO BE LET

TO LET.—DEVLALI, CAMP VIEW, Nasik Road, large bungalow, well furnished, water laid. Apply JAMSHED & Co., Devlali. 123

TO LET.—For Parsis only at Murzban Road, 1st floor of Contractor's Building, electric lights and fans, from 1st May. 217

TO BE LET.—2 Godowns bearing Nos. G & H. Sassoon Dock Colaba Insurance minimum. Doors are fire proof. Apply to KHIMJI VISHRAM, Dana Bunder. 259

MAHABLESHWAR by First Class Motor Cars from POONA in three hours. Lowest Charges. Apply MODY'S MOTOR MART, Poona. 5691

TO LET.—Two FURNISHED BUNGALOWS. Ideal situation outside the Woods, Lanoulie. For rent and particulars apply to Mrs. BREWIN, 5, Cross Road, Wahourio, Poona. 119

TO LET furnished or unfurnished rooms with board in Medows Street. Terms moderate in advance, immediate entry, also meals supplied outside. Apply to "G." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 130

TO LET—Two FURNISHED ROOMS, a bed room and sitting room, electric lights and fans, suitable for married couple or 2 bachelors. Apply to Box No. 515, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 118

SUITABLE OPPORTUNITY to LARGE STOCK HOLDERS.—To let Godown at Goa Street, near New Alexandra Dock—Owners desire to convert a stall into godown. Apply for particulars to CASSINATH OFFICE, 13/15, Oak Lane, Fort. 5842

TO BE LET.—With immediate possession a splendid ground floor in "Alexandra House," Merewether Road, Apollo Bunder, either furnished or unfurnished.
Apply to:—
E. W. FLOWER & SON,
House Agents.
Dalal Street,
Office Telephone No. 2611.
House Telephone No. 458. 290

TO BE LET.—The GROUND FLOOR of BATHA HOUSE right on the Sea on the West side in Middle Colaba. This is one of the best houses in Colaba. Rent only Rs. 175.
Apply to—
E. W. FLOWER & SON,
House Agents.
Dalal Street.
Office Telephone, No. 2611.
House Telephone, No. 458. 290

ON HIRE:—Poona to Mahableshwar, "ITALA" the best and most reliable noiseless Motor Car.
For five passengers Rs. 75.
For six passengers Rs. 90, with one hundred pounds of luggage free.
For Panchgani Rs. 10 less than above charges. Further particulars on enquiry.
Messrs. D. B. KOTWAL & SONS,
No. 2392, South Petty Staff Lines, Camp, Poona.

NOTICES.

AMBAJI TARANGA LIGHT RAILWAY CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of 100 tons of the best Bengal Steam Coal (17 seam) will be received by the undersigned at their office in 4 Bruce Lane, Fort, Bombay, on or before 12 noon of the 6th May 1915.
The total quantity to be delivered at Varetha via Mehsana B. B. & C. I. Ry., in three instalments as under:—
30 before the 31st May 1915.
30 before the 31st July 1915.
40 before the 31st October 1915.
A deposit of 5 per cent. of the amount tendered for, must be made at the Company's Office without which no tender will be accepted. The Agents do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.
BHALCHANDRA & NAGINDASS,
263 Agents.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. BALJI BAPUJI & BAI PUTLIBAI, wife of the said BALJI BAPUJI, Trustees of the Trust property of ANAPURNABAI, wife of KASSINATH VITHOBA, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property by and with the consent of Krishnabai Harischandra, Ganpatrao Ramrao Kirtikar, Madhavrao Ramrao Kirtikar, Krishnarao Ramrao Kirtikar, Narayan Ramrao Kirtikar, Bai Navibai Bhagwantrao Navalkar and the said Bai Putlibai wife of the said Balji Bapuji the present beneficiaries of the said Trust property, to our client Mr. Devji Malji Javeri.
All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house hereditaments and premises built and standing thereon situate and being without the Fort walls of Bombay in the first Colbhat or Popat Lane and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue for Pension and Tax under Old No. 57 New No. 526 Old Survey No. 10/1210 and New Survey No. 93 and assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 19 and now under C Ward No. 3004 and Street No. 49 containing by admeasurement 151 square yards be the same little more or less and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the house of Ramchandra Ganpatji on or towards the West by the house of Cawasji Framji on or towards the North by the oart of Jugmohandas Jamnadas and on or towards the South by the Public passage and which said premises werè formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Vendors.
All persons having any claim against the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 1 Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be, considered as waived.
Dated this 7th day of April, 1915.
SOONDERDAS & CO.,
269 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTIFICATION OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. KHARSHEDJI KAVASJI SUNTOKE as the mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 10th day of March, 1914, and expressed to be made between Charles Stone Hewett and Stanislaus Hewett the then trustees of an Indenture of Settlement dated 25th March 1911 of the 1st part the said Charles Stone Hewett, Stanislaus Hewett and Annie Gladys Hewett the surviving beneficiaries under the said Indenture of Settlement of the 2nd part and the said Mr. Kharshedji Kawasji Suntoke of the third part has in exercise of the power of sale contained in the said Indenture of Mortgage contracted for the absolute sale to our client of the property hereunder described.
All persons having claims against or to the asid property by way of inheritance, sale, trust, gift, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in 121 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to such claims and the same, if any will be considered as waived.
DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages tenements and structures standing thereon situate lying and being on the Eastern side of Morland Road in the Agripada District in the Town and Island of Bombay in the Sub-District of the Registrar of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 2151 square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue as part of New Survey No. 3533 and the said messuages and tenements thereon being assessed by the Municipality under E Ward No. 4066 Street No. 253 and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East b ythe property of Abdul Karim Thanawalla on or towards the West by the Morland Road aforesaid on or towards the North by the Rope Factory of Thanawalla and on r towards the South by the property of Allibhoy Motaphoy and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of the Mortgagors and are now vacant.
Dated this 9th day of April 1915.
MEHTA DALPATRAM & LALJI,
314 Purchaser's Attorneys.
121, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE,

RE: ESTATE OF BYRAMJI NUSSERWANJI SERVAI .....Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed BYRAMJI NUSSERWANJI SIRVAI, a contractor, late of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant, deceased who died at Bombay on or about the 26th day of May, 1914, and Probate of whose will having effect throughout the Presidency of Bombay was granted on the 29th day of March, 1915, by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to Jiwaji Dinshaw Ghandy and Mansoor Odeh both of Bombay the executors named in the said will are hereby required to send in their claims to the said executors at the Office of Messrs. Wadia Ghandy & Co., their attorneys, in the Oriental Buildings Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within one calender month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the said executors will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice, and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognised.
And all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said estate are hereby required forthwith to pay the amounts owing by them or to deliver up the said securities or property as the case may be to the said Messrs. Wadia Ghandy & Co., the Attorneys of the abovenamed Executors.
Dated this 8th day of April, 1915.
WADIA GHANDY & CO.,
Attorneys for the Executors.

THE SIDDELEY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS held on WEDNESDAY, the 7th April, 1915, a Dividend at the rate of Rs. 6 per share of Rs. 100, each (free from income-tax) for the year ended 31st December, 1914, has been declared, payable at the Registered Office of the Company, Arthur Road, Tardeo, on and after Monday, the 12th April, 1915, between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. S. T., to shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 28th March, 1915, on production of their Share Certificates.
For the Siddeley Ice Manufacturing Company, Limited.
BHAPPU BROS.,
Agents & Managers.
Bombay, 9th April, 1915. 302

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. RUSTOMJI HIRJIBHOY and SHAPURJI DINSHAW DALLAS, the Trustees of the Parsi Agiary (Fire Temple) known as Dhana Patels Agiary or Fire Temple have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.
Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, incumbrances, lien, easement or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof after which date the sale will be completed without rgard to any claim not so made known as aforesaid and all claims if any not so made known will be considered as waived null and void.
THE SCHEDULE OF PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuages tenements or houses (one of which is used as a fire temple) standing thereon situate lying and being near Two Tanks and at the junction of Grant Road and Khoja Street without the Fort of Bombay. in the Registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 866 499/900 square yards or thereabouts according to the Collector's Bill, but 842.22 square yards or thereabouts according to the present measurement and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 2573, 2573, New No. 9593, Old Survey No. 1073 and New Survey No. 4172 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under C Ward Nos. 7960 (1), 7960 (2), and 7960 (3) and Street Nos. 158, 227 and 158 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East partly by the property of Nitisen Dwarkadas and Dwarkadas Laloobhai and partly by the property of Papalal Karimbhoy on or towards the West by Khja Street on or towards the North by Grant Road and on or towards the South by Bapty Road which said premises were formerly and are now in the possession of the said Rustomji Hirjibhoy and Shapurji Dinshaw Dallas as the Trustees of the Parsi Agiary (Fire Temple).
Dated this 9th day of April, 1915.
LITTLE & CO.,
313 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are hereby informed that the final sale of the right of cultivating and grazing the land within the Bhatodi Tank boundary, for a period of 5 years, commencing from 1st April 1915, will be held on the 12th April, 1915, at 12 noon, in the office of the Executive Engineer, Ahmednagar District, before the Undersigned or the Temporary Engineer, in charge Head-Quarter Sub-Division. Intending bidders should be present there, at the time and date mentioned above. The sale will be sanctioned in the name of the highest bidder. Any further information required can be obtained from the office of the Sub-Divisional Officer, Head-Quarter Sub-Division, near Zendi-Gate, Ahmednagar, or in the office of the undersigned on any working day from 11-30 a.m. to 5-30 p.m. The person in whose name the final sale will be sanctioned will have to pay the whole amount in advance every year and have to register the document at his own cost.
T. S. PIPE,
Executive Engineer,
Ahmednagar District.
Ahmednagar.
Executive Engineer's Office,
Dated, 3rd April 1915. 244

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL CINEMATOGRAPH
Charni Road.
TO-NIGHT
THE REFINED SHOW FOR REFINED PEOPLE
THROUGH ONE MAN'S CRIME
A lively modern drama featuring MISS ELEANOR WOODRUFF who has lately delighted the English audiences by her beautiful acting. For excellence of acting and power of sustained interest this drama is equal to the best we have ever shown.
A SOUL'S AWAKENING
A RED-INDIAN DRAMA of UNUSUAL THEME
AND
a Novel Amercian Comedy entitled
HUBBY & THE PAWN-TICKET
If you owe yourself a laugh see this Comedy.
We beg to draw the attention of our clients to the coming editions of
PATHE'S GAZETTE
which will contain exclusive and first hand pictures from the Russian front.
Time and Prices as usual.

PALACE OF VARIETIES
TO-NIGHT: AT 6-30 AT THE GAIETY
TO-NIGHT: 10 O'CLOCK AT
EDWARDES THEATRE (LATE LA SCALA)
THE GREAT STILLWELL
assisted by
Mdlle. ELSIE
in startling Illusions, Magic, Mirth and Wonderment
SEE THE LADY IN RED
will predict your future
MINIATURE MARIE,
Fascinating Soubrette
ALSO PICTURES BEST IN TOWN.
To-morrow at 7 & 10 at the Gaiety.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-NIGHT AT 10 p.m.
No, 6-30 PERFORMANCE TO-NIGHT
A KINEMACOLOR MASTERPIECE.
Three years old, yet as interesting as ever—
THE KING'S VISIT TO BOMBAY
Those who saw the KING's arrival in BOMBAY can see it again in all its magificence, those who have not seen it will be able to realise as never before the gorgeous pagentry.
SUPERB COLOURING. PERFECT TONING.
(A unique and charming record of an historic event.)
SOME OF THE SCENES
Landing at Apollo Bunder, The Drive Though the City, Welcome by Indian School Children, The Delhi Durbar.
FIGHT FOR THE ARGONNE
A remarable War Film showing operations on a part of the Front, which has vastly increased in importance of late.
SHERLOCK HOLMES
"The Mystery of the Copper Beeches"
WIFFLES THE MASKED MARKSMAN,
MORE MUSICAL COMEDY.
A bright little production originally produced by Seymour Hicks and Ellaine Terris—
"PAPA'S WIFE."
To be presented by
MISS VIOLET FRAMPTON AND MR. JAMES MCGRATH.
Nothing very elaborate. Just a little musicgrave and gay, a little Terpsichore and a nice small plot which may provide a little amusement. In short a light and entertaining little production which will probably be found not unacceptable in these dull days.
To-morrow (Sunday the 11th)
Matinee at 5 p.m.
Special Cinema Performance. Reduced Prices

TO LET—Alfred Theatre, Calcutta, for a long period, and Empire Theatre, Bombay, on week days.
THE
Parsi Alfred Theatrical Co.
will perform at
EMPIRE THEATRE, FORT,
To-night, Saturday, at 9-30 p.m. (S. T.)
TAOBASHIKAN
Matinee on Sunday at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.)
TAOBASHIKAN
Prices of admission Rs. 3, 2-8, 2, 1-8, 1, & Ans. 8
C. P. KHATOW,
(Telephone No. 286.) Proprietor.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS
AND
ROYAL MENAGERIE.
LOCATION NEXT TO CHARNI ROAD STATION
LAST THREE NIGHTS
Souvenir Matinee To-day at 4 p.m.
When a Silk Saree & a Handsome Watch will be given amongst the Children.
Doors open at 3. Commence at 4 p.m.
Children Half Price at Matinees only.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
AND EVERY NIGHT
A Silk Saree and two Handsome Watches given away amongst the audience.
Monday Night, April 12
Grand Farewell Benefit Performance
Under the Patronage of
His Excellency Lord Willingdon,
Governor of Bombay
IN AID OF
The Bombay Presidency Branch of the Imperial Indian Relief Fund
When half the gross takings will be handed over to the above Fund.
Booking for Boxes & ...t Chairs at Messrs. Rose & Co., da... this occasion and Rs. 2, 1 & An as 8. Tickets sold daily at the Circus.
N.B.—Free List entirely suspended (Press Excepted) on this occasion.
Last Matinee Sunday afternoon April 11th.
PRICES AS USUAL.
W. HARMSTON, Proprietor. R. ALTON & W. SYMONS. Agents.

"THE MARK OF THE BEAST"
"If any man worship the beast and his image and receive his mark in his forehead or in his hand, the same shall drink of the wine of the wrath of God"—Rev. 14: 9, 10.
Hear this scripture explained
AT
NEW HALL
APOLLO BUNDER,
Sunday, April 11, at 6-30 p.m.

ELYSIUM SKATING RINK
Daily Sessions as Usual
There will be no Night Sessions from Monday, 12th April, except Saturdays.
Wednesday 14th April
DANCING AND SKATING
9-30 to Midnight

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

NOTICES.

LIST OF APPLICATIONS CLOSES ON 26TH APRIL, 1915.

This Prospectus has been filed with the Registrar of Companies, Calcutta.

MYMENSINGH BHAIRAB BAZAR RAILWAYS CO.,

LIMITED.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT, 1913-14.

Under sanction from the Secretary of State for India and the Government of India.

CAPITAL - - - - - Rs. 100,00,000

In 100,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each,

Of which it is proposed to issue 86,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each at par.

Payable as follows :— Rs. 5 on Application, Rs. 20 on Allotment,

And the balance in calls of not more than Rs. 25, payable at intervals of not less than three months.

The Shares will be divided into the following two classes, and Applicants have the option of applying for whichever class they may prefer:—"GUARANTEE" SHARES, which will carry A DIRECT GUARANTEE OF 3½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. They will be entitled to their proportion of net earnings or profits up to a total of 5 per cent. per annum and in the case of net earnings or profits beyond 5 per cent. per annum, such excess, after meeting the Administration Charges of the Company, as allowed by the Government of India, will be divided equally between the Government of India and the Company.

THE "GUARANTEE" SHARES ARE AVAILABLE FOR INVESTMENT OF TRUST FUNDS UNDER SECTION 20 (C) OF THE INDIAN TRUSTS ACT, 1882.

"REBATE" SHARES, which will be entitled to a REBATE up to 5 per cent. per annum under conditions stated in this Prospectus, and in the case of net earnings beyond 5 per cent. per annum such excess, after meeting the Administration Charges of the Company, as allowed by the Government of India will be devided equally between the Government of India and the Company.

The right of voting at meetings of the Company is one vote for every share of either class.

DIRECTORS

The Honourable Mr. E. H. BRAY, Clive Buildings, Calcutta, Merchant (Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co.) Chairman.
W. O. GRAZEBROOK, Esq., Clive Buildings, Calcutta, Merchant (Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co.)
The Honourable Mr. T. W. BIRKETT, Home Street, Fort, Bombay, Merchant (Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co.)
W. H. OGSTON, Esq., Home Street, Fort, Bombay, Merchant (Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co.)
Sir RAJENDRA NATH MOOKERJEE, K.C.I.E., 6/7, Clive Street, Calcutta, Merchant (Messrs. Martin & Co.)
SHIRLEY TREMEARNE, Esq., 1, Commercial Buildings, Calcutta, Journalist (Messrs. W. H. Targett & Co.)

The Government of India has the power from time to time to appoint any person to be a Director of the Company. Such person is to be an ex-officio member of all Committees appointed by the Board of Directors.

BANKERS

BANK OF BENGAL.

AGENTS IN CALCUTTA: Messrs. GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT & Co.

AGENTS IN BOMBAY: Messrs. KILLICK, NIXON & Co.

MANAGING AGENTS AND REGISTERED OFFICE:

Messrs. GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT & Co., Clive Buildings, Calcutta.

SOLICITORS

Messrs. MORGAN & Co., Calcutta.

AUDITORS:

Messrs. MEUGENS, KING & Co., Calcutta.

LONDON AGENTS

Messrs. OGILVY, GILLANDERS & Co., Sun Court, 67, Cornhill, London, E. C.

PROSPECTUS

PURPOSE OF COMPANY.—This Company is formed to construct under a contract with the Secretary of State for India the following Railways on the metre gauge, viz:—

(1) From Mymensingh, via Gouripur, to Bhairab Bazar, a distance of about 72 miles;
(2) From Gouripur, via Shamganj, to Bagmara, a distance of about 30½ miles;
(3) From Shamganj to Netrokona, a distance of about 11 miles;

totalling about 113½ miles, and such other extensions as may be sanctioned by the Government of India.

HISTORY OF PROJECT.—The Railways were surveyed by the Assam-Bengal Railway in 1913, and the reports of that survey form the basis of this Prospectus.

PROBABLE TRAFFIC.—The following is the general conclusion come to as to the nature of the country and the traffic prospects of the proposed Railways, viz.:—

The country, which the Railways are intending to develop, is thickly inhabited by what is considered to be as wealthy an agricultural population as exists in the whole of India.

The Railways will pass through the centre of a country where all transport either by road or by water has therefore been carried on under difficult conditions.

It is, therefore, confidently anticipated that the Railways being favourably situated for the service of the country, and having a numerous and wealthy population to provide for, without any apparent possibility of competition, will after a few years' working show financial results which should compare favourably with the most successful Railway enterprises in India.

The traffic prospects are in fact extraordinarily promising.

TERMS OF CONCESSION.—The main concessions granted to the Company by the Secretary of State are the following:—

1. Land for Railway purposes free.
2. Favourable rates over State Lines for conveyance of construction materials.
3. (a) In respect of the Capital subscribed on "Guarantee" Shares.

A guarantee by the Government of India of 3½ per cent. per annum on the paid-up "Guarantee" Share Capital; subject to the condition that all surplus profits which may be earned by the Company, after paying interest on the paid-up Share Capital at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, and after meeting the Administration Charges of the Company, as allowed by the Government of India, shall be divided equally between the Government and the Company.

(b) In respect of the Capital subscribed on "Rebate" Shares.

A proportionate rebate, if required, from the Eastern Bengal Railway and Assam Bengal Railway, not exceeding in any year those railways' net earnings from traffic originating or terminating on the Mymensingh Bhairab Bazar Railways, as shall, together with the proportion of net earnings of the Company attributable to these Shares, make up an amount equal to interest at 5 per cent. per annum on the "Rebate" Share Capital, subject to the condition that when the net earnings of the Company, without the assistance of a rebate, suffice to pay interest at a rate exceeding 5 per cent. per annum on the paid-up Share Capital, the surplus, after meeting the Administration Charges of the Company, as allowed by the Government of India, shall be divided equally between the Government of India and the Company.

These concessions will remain in force until such time as the line may be purchased by Government.

4. The payment of interest out of Capital during construction at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on Capital as paid up on both classes of Shares.
5. Working and maintenance of the line by the Assam Bengal Railway at the percentage of working expenses obtaining on the whole Assam Bengal Railway, including the Mymensingh Bhairab Bazar Railways, subject to a maximum of 50 per cent. of the gross earnings of the Mymensingh Bhairab Bazar Railways Company, the charge to include the provision of all necessary rolling stock.

GOVERNMENT GUARANTEE.—The "Guarantee" Shares are available for investment of Trust Funds under Section 20 (c) of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882.

CONSTRUCTION.—The Line will be constructed by the Assam Bengal Railway, and the estimated cost of construction, including preliminary expenses and interest during construction, amounts to Rs. 86,00,000.

PROBABLE EARNINGS.—The Directors are advised and feel satisfied that the nett earnings of the Mymensingh Bhairab Bazar Railways Company, supplemented if necessary by rebate from the Eastern Bengal Railway and Assam Bengal Railway in proportion to the amount of "Rebate" Shares which may be allotted will be equivalent to a virtual guarantee of 5 per cent. per annum on the "Rebate" Shares. Further, that at no distant date the earnings of the Mymensingh Bhairab Bazar Railways, independent of rebate, should represent a return of at least 5 per cent. on both "Guarantee" and "Rebate" Shares, and that as time goes on there is every reason to anticipate a development of traffic coupled with a corresponding advance in the dividend-earning capacity of the Mymensingh Bhairab Bazar Railways from the developments which must naturally follow their construction.

EXPERT VIEWS ON COST, TRAFFIC, &C.—The Directors have had the opportunity of submitting the Survey Reports and Estimates of the Railways to Sir Bradford Leslie, K.C.I.E., the late Agent and Chief Engineer of the East Indian Railway Company, and now Chairman of the Southern Punjab Railway Company, whose views are set forth in a letter to the Directors dated 10th February, 1915, as follows:—

"You have submitted to me for examination the report and construction estimates of the following Railways, viz.:—

"1. From Mymensingh, via Gouripur, to Bhairab Bazar.
"2. From Gouripur, via Shamganj, to Bagmara.
"3. From Shamganj to Netrakona.

"Together with the revised estimate of cost contained in a joint note by the Chief Engineer of the Assam-Bengal Railway Company Limited and Mr. F. R. Bagley, M.I.C.E.

"I have carefully examined the revised estimates of cost, and am of opinion that at normal rates for imported material the sum of Rs. 86 lakhs should be sufficient to cover the cost of the construction of the lines to the standard which has been accepted by the Assam-Bengal Railway, and including preliminary expenses and interest on capital during construction.

"I have gone carefully into the traffic possibilities of the line and am of opinion that the prospects of the Company in the early future are extremely favourable, and I have no hesitation in recommending the immediate construction of the railways."

Mr. F. R. Bagley, M. I. C. E., late Chief Engineer of the Southern Punjab Railway Company, has addressed the following letter to the Directors, dated 12th March, 1915:—

"I have carefully examined the report and construction estimates of the Railways which you have referred to me.

"There is great need for such a Railway as is proposed, and I am convinced that there are good results in store for those who invest their money in it."

INTEREST DURING CONSTRUCTION.—Subject to the law for the time being in force payment out of Capital is sanctioned during the period which may extend to the close of the half-year in which the Railway shall have been opened throughout for public traffic, of such sums as, with the interim nett earnings shall be required to pay interest at the rate of 4 per cent. on the paid-up Capital of the Company.

REDEMPTION.—The Secretary of State has the option to purchase the Company's Railway at the end of 30 years from the date on which it is declared open for traffic or at subsequent intervals of 10 years, subject to the condition that at least one year's notice of the intention to purchase has been given. The price payable is to be 25 times the average nett annual earnings (excluding payments on account of guarantee or rebate) during the three years preceding the purchase, subject to a maximum of 120 per cent. and a minimum of 100 per cent. of the capital expenditure on the line at the time of purchase.

In addition to the option above mentioned the Secretary of State has the further option to purchase the line at any time after giving one year's notice in the following cases:—

1. If the Government consider it desirable to alter the gauge.
2. If the Government desire to extend the line and the Company is unable or unwilling to provide the necessary capital.

In the event of purchase under this special option the price payable is to be 25 times the average of the nett annual earnings (excluding payment on account of guarantee or rebate) during the three years preceding the purchase, or 115 per cent. of the capital expenditure of the line, whichever shall be the greater.

Neither the Secretary of State nor the Assam-Bengal Railway Company accept any responsibility for the estimates of the cost of the proposed undertaking or of its probable profits after completion.

The concession obtained is set out and granted in a letter No. 0173P-Camp, dated Kingsway, Delhi, 17th March, 1915 from the Government of India.

AGREEMENTS.—The following Agreements will be entered into by or on behalf of the Company:—

Agreement between Messrs. Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co., and Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co., and the Secretary of State.

Agreement between the Company and Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co., appointing them Managing Agents in Calcutta, and between the Company and Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co., appointing them Agents in Bombay and fixing their remuneration.

Agreement between the Secretary of State and the Company.

Agreement between the Company and Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co. and Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co., whereby, in consideration of the payment of a commission of five per cent. on the Capital of the Company to the two firms, they undertake to pay brokerages, all legal and other expenses of and incidental to the formation of the Company, of the preparation of this Prospectus, and generally all the preliminary expenses of the Company to the date of its incorporation, with the exception of the cost of registration and stamps.

Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company, of the estimates and traffic statistics, of the letters, and of the Agreements or draft Agreements referred to, can be inspected by intending subscribers at the offices of the Managing Agents, Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co., or of the Bombay Agents, Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co., or of the Bombay Agents, Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co., as well as the Solicitors, Messrs. Morgan & Co.

DIRECTORS.—Two of the Directors, namely the Hon. Mr. E. H. Bray and Mr. W. O. Grazebrook, are partners in the firm of Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co., and two other of the Directors, namely the Hon. Mr. T. W. Birkett and Mr. W. H. Ogston are partners in the firm of Killick, Nixon & Co. The said firms are interested in the promotion of the Company and the aforementioned commissions payable to them by the Company in equal shares.

The following are the provisions of the Articles of Association as to the qualification and remuneration of Directors:—

95. Until otherwise determined by a General Meeting the qualification of every Director, other than the Director appointed by the Government of India who need hold no shares, shall be his holding not less than 50 Ordinary Shares in his own name whether beneficially or as a Trustee for any Company or person or otherwise howsoever. Shares held in the name of the Managing Agents' firm or of the Bombay Agents' firm shall qualify any Member or assistant of such firms respectively to act as Director.

97. Until otherwise determined by a General Meeting each Director, including the member of the Managing Agents' firm who is a Director, shall receive out of the funds of the Company by way of remuneration such sum not exceeding Rs. 50 as the Board of Directors may determine for each meeting attended by him.

108 Every Director, or Officer or servant of the Company shall be indemnified out of its fund for all costs, charges travelling, or other expenses, losses and liabilities incurred by him in the conduct of the Company's business or in the discharge of his duties and no Director, Officer or servant of the Company shall be held liable for joining in any receipt or other act for conformity's sake or for any loss or expenses happening to the Company by insufficiency or deficiency of any security on, in or upon which any of the moneys of the Company shall be invested or for any loss or damage arising from the bankruptcy, insolvency or tortious act of any person with whom any moneys, securities or effects shall be deposited or for any other loss or damage or misfortune whatsoever which shall happen in the execution of his office or in relation thereto unless the same shall happen through his wilful act, neglect or default.

The Directors will proceed to allotment unless the whole of the issue now offered is subscribed.

The preliminary expenses are estimated at Rs 2,000 only beyond the percentage payable under the agreements abovementioned.

TRANSFER OF SHARES.—Shares will be accepted for transfer both in Calcutta and Bombay, though the actual registration of transfers will be effected at the Registered Office of the Company.

APPLICATION FOR SHARES.— Applications should be made upon the accompanying forms and forwarded to the Bankers, the Bank of Bengal at Calcutta or Bombay or any of its branches, together with a remittance for the amount payable on application.

No application for less than five shares will be considered.

If no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full, and where the number of Shares allotted is less than the number applied for the surplus will be credited in reduction of the amount payable on allotment.

Failure to pay any future instalments on Shares allotted when due will render previous payments liable to forfeiture.

Prospectus and Forms of Application for Shares may be obtained from the Agents.

Clive Buildings,
Calcutta,
Dated 31st March, 1915.

"REBATE."

APPLICATION FOR "REBATE" SHARES.

To the DIRECTORS OF THE

MYMENSINGH BHAIRAB BAZAR RAILWAYS COMPANY, LD., CALCUTTA.

GENTLEMEN,

Having paid to the Company's bankers, the Bank of Bengal, Rs. .....being a deposit of Rs. 5 per Rs. 100 Share in respect of....."Rebate" Shares of the above-named Company, I/we request you to allot me/us that number of Shares upon the terms of the Company's Prospectus dated the 31st day of March, 1915, and I/we hereby agree to accept the same or any smaller number that may be allotted to me/us, and to pay the sum of Rs. 20 per Share on Allotment, and the further instalments in accordance with the terms of the said Prospectus.

Name in full (state whether Mr., Mrs. or Miss, etc.) .....

Signature.....

Address.....

Occupation.....

Dated.....1915.

This Form, with a Remittance, should be sent to the Bank of Bengal, Head Office, Calcutta, or Bombay, or to any of its Branches.

"GUARANTEE."

APPLICATION FOR "GUARANTEE" SHARES.

To the DIRECTORS OF THE

MYMENSINGH BHAIRAB BAZAR RAILWAYS COMPANY, LD., CALCUTTA.

GENTLEMEN,

Having paid to the Company's bankers, the Bank of Bengal, Rs. .....being a deposit of Rs. 5 per Rs. 100 Share in respect of....."Guarantee" Shares of the above-named Company, I/we request you to allot me/us that number of Shares upon the terms of the Company's Prospectus dated the 31st day of March, 1915, and I/we hereby agree to accept the same or any smaller number that may be allotted to me/us, and to pay the sum of Rs. 20 per Share on Allotment, and the further instalments in accordance with the terms of the said Prospectus.

Name in full (state whether Mr., Mrs. or Miss, etc.) .....

Signature.....

Address.....

Occupation.....

Dated.....1915.

This Form, with a Remittance, should be sent to the Bank of Bengal, Head Office, Calcutta, or Bombay, or to any of its Branches.

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. Ry. LISTS

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M., (S.T.)

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 10th instant at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & Co. Auctioneers, will sell at their Auction Rooms No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort, (next to Messrs. Tarachand Parasram Jewellers and opposite the corner of Oak Lane) the household teak and blackwood furniture of the concerned, consisting of drawing room sofas and chairs, lined rich tapestry, tiled teapoys and jardineers, corner cabinets, dining table and chairs, picture easels, wall pegs and brackets, single and double almiras, bookstands, invalid sofas, bed room sofas, verandah benches, writing and washhand tables, screens, marble centre tables, folding arm easy chairs, low chairs, rocking chairs, music seats, phonograph and records, hatstands, glassware and crockeryware, etc.

The property is on view.

SALE TO-DAY, at 2 P.M., (B.T.)

IMPORTANT TO ENTERPRISING YOUTHS AND CARPET MERCHANTS.

AUCTION SALE OF THE WELL-KNOWN INDIAN CARPET RUGS AND TEXTILE MANUFACTURING CO., AS A GOING CONCERN.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 10th instant at 2 p.m., (B.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at 5th Kamatipura Street, under instructions and by order of the Mortgagee in possession Seth Tehilram Girdharidas and on account and at the risk of Pandurang Bhasker Rege, and Insolvent, the proprietor of the Indian Carpet, Rugs and Textile Manufacturing Co., all the stock in trade machinery, furniture and name and goodwill of the Indian Carpet, Rugs and Textile Manufacturing Co., as a going concern.

Further particulars can be had on application to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BALOO SARANG STREET, OR BHOOSARI MOHOLLA NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.

Messrs. MEHTA & Co, Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY the 19th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), by order of the mortgagees Messrs. Krishna Fatah and Co., and on account and at the risk of the heirs and executors of the mortgagor Haji Shariff Sulleman deceased the following very valuable landed property on the premises.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground situate lying and being at Bhoosari Meholla or Baloo Sarang Street, outside the Fort of Bombay with all the tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, admeasuring 97 7-9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under new Survey No. 2003 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under B Ward No. 170 and Street, No. 39-41 and bounded as follows that is to say on the East by a Sweeper's passage on the West by Bhoosari Moholla or Baloo Sarang Street, aforesaid, on the North by the property of Vora Mahomedalli Nulwala and on the South by the property of Sacoor Haji Hassan.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and inspections of Title Deeds, &c., apply to Messrs. Subnis and Goregooker Solicitors attorneys for the said mortgagees at their office No. 35, Meadows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES SITUATE AT MODYKHANA AND MINT ROAD, FORT.

Under instructions from Messrs. Rustomji and Jinvala, attorneys for the mortgagees Messrs. Keshavlal Chhagenlal and Jamnadas Chhagenlal and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Bai Jevervahu widow of Pitambardas Naranji and by virtue of power of sale reserved to the mortgagees in the indenture of mortgage dated the 14th day of May 1913 and made between the mortgagor Bai Javervahu widow of Pitambardas Naranji of the one part and the mortgagees of the other part, Messrs. MEHTA & Co., auctioneers will put up for sale by public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of April, 1915, at the undermentioned time on the premises the immoveable properties described in the schedule hereunder. The property in lot No. 1, will be sold subject to an indenture of mortgage dated the 4th day of March, 1904, for Rs. 25,000 made between the mortgagor of the one part and Tribhowandas Varjiwandas and others of the other part.

SCHEDULE.

LOT NO. 1 AT 4.30 P.M. (S. T.).

All the pieces or parcels of quit and ground rent tenure together with the several messuages, tenements and buildings, and houses standing thereon situate lying and being at Mody Street in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 407 2/9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—On the East by the property described in the second schedule hereunder written, on the West partly by the Mody Street aforesaid and partly by the property of Ragunathgir Ratnagir on the North partly by the property of Ragunathgir Rantnagir and partly by Mody Lane and on the South by the property of Parbhudas Jeewandas Kothari and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 740-730 and 731 Collector's New Nos. 5944-5945 and 5947 old survey Nos. 1287, 1090 and 1288 and new survey Nos. 8353, 8535, and 2/8534 and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Bombay Municipality under A Ward No. 1972 and street Nos. 177-179.

LOT NO. 2 AT 5 P.M. (S. T.).

All that piece or parcel or Municipal land or ground together with messuage tenements buildings and stables standing thereon situate at Rampart Row or Mint Street in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 162 and 8/9 square yards or thereabouts, the land being not surveyed by Colonel Laughton it does not bear Collector's number or New Survey number and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Bombay Municipality under A Ward No. 1972 and Street Nos. 102-104 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the Rampart Row or Mint Street on or towards the West by the property hereinbefore described in the first schedule on or towards the North by the Mody Lane and on towards the South by the property of Parbhudas Jeewandas Kothari.

For further particulars, conditions of sale and inspection of Title Deeds etc., apply to Messrs. Rustomji and Jinwala Attorneys for the said mortgagee at their office No. 373 Hornby Road, within the Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT KHATER GULLY OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On WEDNESDAY, the 14th April, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers will, under instructions from and by order of the Mortgagees Mr. Yeshwant Ramnath and his wife Bai Manoramabai and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Rangrao Purshram pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the said Mortgagees under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 16th day of March, 1914, made between the said Mortgagor of the one part and the said Mortgagees of the other part and a further charge dated the 21st day, of July, 1914, and made between the above parties, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned landed property in the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house and erections standing thereon situate lying and being in Khater Gully outside the Fort in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 127 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by Khater Gully Lane aofresaid, on or towards the South by the house of the late Purshram Pandurang and now of Ramrao Parashram and Nilkant Purashram on or towards the East by the property of Luxmibai widow of Bhai Ramchandra and on or towards the West by the property of Ravji Bhaskerji and which said premises are registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under Collectors Old No. 140 New No. 1124 Old Survey No. 432 and New Survey No. 7270 and assessed by the Municipality under D. Ward No. 1050 and Street No. 41 together with the right and liberty to the owners and occupiers of this property to draw and use for domestic and other purposes water from the well situate at the South-west corner of the property belonging to Ramrao Purshram and Nilkanth Purshram.

For further particulars conditions of sale and inspection of title deeds application may be made to Messrs. Unwalla Peerozshaw and Papa, attorneys for the Mortgagees at their office No. 48, Medows Street, Fort or to the undersigned.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th April, 1915.

J. S. MODY & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

24-26 BANK SREET, FORT.

POSTPONEMENT OF SALE.

The auction sale of landed property on Gowalia Tank Road next to Messrs. Scott and Co's stables advertised to take place to-day is POSTPONED to SATURDAY, the 24th day of April, 1915.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY in the Oart, known by the name of Hathiwady or Second Bhatwady, at Girgaum, behind the Portuguese Church.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of April, 1915, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction, on the premises under instructions from Messrs. Sabnis and Goregaoker, Attorneys for the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Rajaram Ragunath Rele, and by virtue of the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 2nd October, 1912, and further charge, dated 11th July, 1913, the following landed property:—

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of perpetual Fazandari tenure, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the Northern side of Girgaum Road, in the Oart, formerly called or known by the name of Hathwady or now called Second Bhatwady Lane, and on the Eastern side of the passage of the said Oart, called Hathwady, in the City and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 117 square yards or thereabouts, forming portion of a larger piece of land entered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 7902, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under D. Ward No. 379, and Street No. 11, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the properties of Pandurang Anandji and Damoder Bhaskerji, on or towards the West by the passage of 2nd Bhatwady Lane, aforesaid, on or towards the North and South by the property of Ganesh Raoji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Sabnis and Goregaoker, Attorneys for the Mortgagee, at their Office, in 35, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th April, 1915.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

SALE POSITIVELY THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 10th instant at 2 p.m. (S. T.)

Auctioon Sale of "Saboo Palace" with all its furniture will take place THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 p. m. (S. T.) and if the reserved price for the whole lot is not obtained then the bungalow will be sold separately immediately and if the bungalow also is not sold then the furniture and moveables will be put up immediately thereafter and the following days.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

A very rare and unique opportunity for Princes, Noblemen and Gentlemen who want a very grand and comfortable palace very richly and tastefully decorated and furnished and situated right near the sea with a charming outlook.

By order of the executors of the late Mr. Mahomed Haji Saboo Seedick. Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the premises THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 p.m., (S. T.), in one lot and altogether the very handsome and unique architectural and ornamental building formerly known as "Miramar" but at present known as "Saboo Palace" situate at Narayen Dabulkar Road or Landsend Road, Malabar Hill, without the Fort of Bombay together with its rich ornamental and rare furniture, billiard table, platedware, pictures, porcelain China and glassware, clocks, carpets, marble and other statues, etc., consisting of: some very fine and handsomely carved mahogany and satinwood cabinets, side boards, dining table, wardrobes, beds, sofas, chairs, all made to especially selected English designs, built by Roberts and Wimbridge and the rest imported from England.

Platedware and cutlery of the very best quality and especially ordered from the well-known makers Messrs. Reid and Barton. Porcelain ware and ornaments from Doulton's Royal Crown Derby and Co., Coalport, Royal Worcester Mintons, Dresdens and Royal Hungarian.

Best Carara marble, plaster and bronze statues and figures.

English and Indian silverware and carved ivory pieces. Indian carpets from A. Wyland at Agra made to order; and Axminister stair carpets and rugs of best English makes.

Oil paintings by some well-known painters.

Grandfather and other clocks, imported by Marcks and Co., and others.

Chinese and Japanese furniture inlaid with Mother O'Pearl.

Finest crystal glass and porcelain dinner and dessert services.

The whole of this splendid collection has been carefully selected by a gentleman, who has made it a special study in this particular branch, and cannot be equalled anywhere in India. Should at such sale in one whole lot of the property and furniture, etc., the reserved price which shall be fixed therefore shall not be obtained, then and in that case the bungalow with its lands, gardens, outhouses, and appurtenances and with all the fixtures shall be sold separately and the furniture immediately thereafter and if the bungalow also is not sold then the furniture and all other moveables will positively be sold separately immediately thereafter i.e. on the 10th instant at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), and on the following days.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be obtained from the undersigned or of Messrs. Payne and Co., or of Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasji Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys for the said executors at their office No. 90 and No. 29, Esplanade Road, Fort, respectively.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of a very desirable bungalow at Khandalla about 2 minutes walk from the Khandalla Station.

On MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 4.30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on account of the concerned.

The bungalow known as "Grand View" near the Khandalla Station and opposite the Post Office, The bungalow is well built and in good condition and has one drawing, one dinning, six bedrooms, and kitchen and out-houses.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 10th April, 1915.

CRAWFORD & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

SALE THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 10th APRIL, 1915, AT 3 P.M., (S.T.)

Under instructions from Messrs. Vachha and Co., Solicitors for Mr. Pallonji Jamsedji Limboowala, the mortgagee, and on account and risk of Mr. Bomanji Edulji Soonawalla the mortgagor Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 10th day of April, 1915, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street Fort, very valuable and handsome teakwood and old carved blackwood household French polished furniture consisting of cupboards, sideboards, marble topped tables, hatstands, chiffoniers, easy and rocking chairs, teakwood and iron bedsteads, table fancy ornaments, fancy teapoys, bronze and terra cotta and marble figures under glass domes, Chinese flower pots, and rich cut glass ware, platedware, by Reed, Barton and Elkington and crockeryware and German Silver and brass pots, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

The property is on view at the Auction Rooms.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of N. A. G. make Motor Car, in running order, and complete with all Accessories.

Under instructions from D. M. Tombroff, Esq., the Official Liquidator of Messrs. W. Wolf and Sons, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 12th April, 1915, at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.), at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street Fort, the following motor car, viz:—

N. A. G. make motor car No. 1491, with 4 seats, glass wind-screen, and hood, in running order and complete with all accessories.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 2.30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, new designed household and office furniture, horses and carriages, bicycles, assorted piece-goods and other sundry goods.

Furniture such as drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, mirror door almiras dressing and writing tables, easy and rocking chairs, centre and side tables, teapoys, bookstands, towel horse, etc.

By order of B. N. Laug, Esq., the Official Assignee Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Ebrahim alias Aboo Khamisa Memon and another, Insolvents:—

One lot assorted picture post-cards.

AT 2-30 P.M., (S.T.)

2 Rubber-tyred glass fronted miniature office broughams.

2 Rubber-tyred palanquin shaped office shigrams.

1 Rubber-tyred well built handsome victoria.

By order of D. M. Tombroff, Esq., the Official Liquidator of Messrs. W. Wolf and Sons:—

N. A. G. make motor car No. 1491, with 4 seats glass wind screen and hood in running order and complete with all accessories.

AT 3 P.M, (S.T.)

Several gents' new and second hand bicycles.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th April, 1915.

AMUSEMENTS.

INDIA'S GREATEST CLASSIC PERFORMANCE
KALIDAS'
SHAKUNTAL
OR
THE LOST RING
BY
GANDHARV NATAK MANDLI
(in Marathi)
ELPHINSTONE THEATRE
GRANT ROAD,
SATURDAY, 10th APRIL 1915 at 8-30 p.m.
AND
SUNDAY, 11th APRIL 1915 at 3 p. m.
well known play
MANAPAMANA

NOTICE.

FOR SELLING OFF WHOLE STOCK OF

BOMBAY PERFUMERY MART.

AT the suggestion of our customers we are going to make further reduction in all of our surplus stocks.

From the 1st to 10th of April each of the purchasers will be entitled to get a Prize Coupon.

The following 24 Prizes totally worth Rupees one hundred will be distributed amongst the successful numbers of the coupons.

For further particulars please see the advertisement on the door.

47, Hornby Road, Fort.

THE IDLE EASTERN DIARY FOR 1915.

Printed on fine paper in Foolscap, Quarto and Octavo sizes, giving English and corresponding Hindu, Parsi and Mahomedan dates and replete with valuable up-to-date information dealing with a variety of subjects, useful tables ready reckoners, absolutely necessary for every-day reference, on sale at "THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART," Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

Zymole Trokeys are handy to carry and are invaluable to all who talk or sing. As a stimulating antiseptic for the throat they are unequalled. 28

AMUSEMENT

OLYMPIA CINEMA

The Home of Quality Pictures.

The Cool and Comfortable Theatre.

'Phone Sandhurst Road, No. 1266

We present this week the 3rd INSTALMENT containing parts 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 of the Universally Appreciated Film

THE TREY O' HEARTS
THE TREY O' HEARTS

36,000 Feet—15 Episodes—30 Parts.

EACH EPISODE COMPLETE IN ITSELF.

If you have not seen the Preceding Episodes, never mind. We Furnish you the Synopsis on the screen therefor, and you will then be able to follow the story.

COME AND SEE

A 85 Feet leap from the top mast into the sea.
A 5 Storied house on fire.
A Motor blown off by a novel contrivance.
A Novel rescue from the burning house.
A Heart Palpitating Chase between a train and a light engine.

} All Realistic Scenes and No Stage Effects.

PATHE'S ANIMATED GAZETTE AND A KEYSTONE COMEDY.

EVERY PICTURE A THRILL, EVERY SCENE A MARVEL, EVERY PERFORMANCE A SENSATION, EVERY ARTISTE A WONDER, EVERY ACT A HEART-THROB.

Prize Matinees: Sat. & Sun. 5-15. 3 SHOWS Nightly at 7, 8-45 & 10-30.

Special arrangement for the accommodation of ladies and families in four anna seats also.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
82, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders.... £562,500
Reserve Fund £500,000

Head Office: Grace Church Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS.

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah, (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bharu, (Kolantan), Penang, Singapur, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1 lakh

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

A. SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay	Medan (Sumatra)	Manila
Calcutta	Singapore	Cebu
Madras	Malacca	Hoilo
Rangoon	Kwala-Lumpur (F.M.S.)	Hongkong
Colombo	Kwala-Lumpur (F.M.S.)	Canton
Karachi	Klang (F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar	Seremban (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Delhi	Bangkok	Tientsin
Penang	Batavia	Tsingtau
Puket	Sourabaya	(North China)
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Haiphong	Yokohama
		Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No. 34.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 51TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised	Rs.	50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs.	30,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs.	26,81,500
Capital Paid Up	Rs.	13,14,273
Reserve Fund	Rs.	16,80,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

BANKING.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.
BRANCHES:

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do. Hongkow
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh,
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yloilo

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 2 half yearly.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs.	1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs.	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs.	5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of Week	Day of Month	High Water: Bombay Mean Time	High Water: Depth on Still.	Low Water: Month.	Low Water: Bombay Mean Time	Low Water: Depth on Still.
	April.	h. m.	ft. in.	Ap.	h. m.	ft. in.
F.	9	m 7 48	24 1	9	m 2 9	19 9
		e 8 41s	26 4		1 52a	18 9
SAT.	10	m 9 0	25 1	10	m 2 2	18 8
		e 9 25a	26 9		2 56 s	17 9
SUN	11	m 9 50	26 1	11	m 3 41	17 9
		10 3a	27 6		3 41 s	18 4
M.	12	m 10 30	26 11	12	m 4 12	16 11
		10 37a	27 2		4 10a	18 2
TU.	13	m 11 6	27 6	13	m 4 40	16 4
		11 7a	27 1		4 54a	18 2
W.	14	m 11 40	27 10	14	m 5 7	15 11
		11 33a	27 1		5 27a	18 3
TH	15	m 0 12a	28 0	15	m 5 33	15 6
		11 59a	26 10		5 59a	18 5

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

April.	Sunrise	Sunset
,, 9 (Friday)	,, 6h. 27m.	,, 6h. 54m
,, 10 (Saturday)	,, 6h. 26m.	,, 6h. 55m
,, 11 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 25m.	,, 6h. 55m
,, 12 (Monday	,, 6h. 24m.	,, 6h. 56m
,, 13 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 24m.	,, 6h. 56m
,, 14 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 23m.	,, 6h. 56m
,, 15 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 22m.	,, 6h. 56m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Last quarter 1915, April 7th. 1h. 45 4m. a.m. New Moon 1915, April 14th. 5h. 6-7m. p.m. First quarter 1915 April 22nd. 9h. 9.1m. p.m. Full Moon 1915 April 29th. 7h. 49-8m p.m.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 8th April, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32deg. Fahr ..	29.864	Inches.
Temperature of Air	82.7	degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	74.8	,,
Dew Point	70.9	,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.681	,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10).....	3.0	,,
Maximum temperature of Air	90.2	,,
Minimum do. do.	77.4	,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight.....	NNW,N,WNW,NW	
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight.....	210 miles.	

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 9.

Except for a few heavy falls in Assam the weather has been practically dry. The chief amounts are:—Silchar five inches and Dibrugarh two. Well-marked depression lies over the entrance to the Persian Gulf and heavy clouds are spreading over northwest India.

Forecast:—Some rainfall along the Northwest Frontier.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 3 hours on Friday, the 9th April, 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are heavily clouded in the north and the south-west Punjab and lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is damper than usual. Day temperature continues in defect; night temperature has risen but is still in defect in the south-eastern and the extreme northern districts.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded. The air is damper than usual. Day temperature continues in defect; night temperature is also below normal at most stations.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air is damper than usual in Sind. Day temperature continues in defect in upper Sind and Rajputana; night temperature is also below normal at Bikaner and Kotah but has risen and is now in excess in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded in Central India West and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Day temperature continues in defect except at the coast stations; night temperature is also below normal in Central India West and north Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Amraoti reports 0.11in. of rain. Skies are generally clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature continues in defect; night temperature has risen and is now nearly normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately clouded in the south Konkan and clear or lightly clouded in the north Konkan. The air is drier than usual at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly clouded in south Hyderabad and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in defect in Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—A few light thundershowers have occurred in Malabar and the Central Provinces. Moderate to heavy cloud has appeared in north-west India where conditions are becoming unsettled. Weather is considerably disturbed in Persia and Baluchistan. Temperature has begun to rise in north-west India.

Some showers are likely in Baluchistan. A few dust or thunder-storms are possible in north-west India.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on FRIDAY, the 9th of April, 1915.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Today. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st M'ch. to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st. Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	--	--	--	--	--	--
Do. (7th)	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jask	--	--	--	--	--	--
Muskat	--	--	--	--	--	--
Do. (8th)	85.2	78.2	47	3.63		0.03
PUNJAB—						
Multan	82.8	64.1	67	0.93		—0.64
Rawalpind	74.2	50.0	87	10.75		1.96
Lahore	80.8	59.8	74	5.17		1.71
Hissar	83.1	59.1	51	3.89		--
Ambala	82.7	60.1	77	5.49		—0.06
Delhi	83.7	64.5	71	12.10		9.23
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	89.7	67.2	53	3.17		6.55
Mainpuri	92.3	64.3	55	4.55		2.44
Jhansi	89.8	66.8	39	3.46		1.65
Cawnpore	88.6	65.9	53	3.45		1.41
Allahabad	85.3	65.6	54	5.04		2.89
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	87.1	70.2	66	0.01		—0.22
Karachi	84.0	70.8	83	1.09		—0.37
Ajmer	87.2	56.4	42	3.70		2.38
Jalpore	89.3	60.2	25	3.62		2.13
Kotah	93.2	68.2	35	5.09		4.89
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	93.4	68.4	62	--	1.34	0.89
Dwarka	83.2	75.0	75	--	1.46	0.78
Veraval	87.0	67.0	72	--	1.25	0.78
Rajkot	94.2	64.8	64	--	0.48	—0.07
Bhavnagar Para	94.6	69.4	66	--	0.15	—0.41
Surat	95.3	69.3	58	--	0.79	0.44
Ahmedabad	94.5	66.6	31	--	0.33	—0.07
Deesa	96.8	62.2	20	--	0.06	0.46
Neemuch	91.1	59.2	27	--	4.22	3.51
Indore	93.8	62.6	34	--	2.19	1.87
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	91.3	66.9	46	0.22	3.76	1.14
Sangor	89.0	61.1	35	--	3.49	1.15
Hoshangabad	94.2	72.4	35	--	4.62	2.23
Khandwa	98.3	66.2	27	--	3.11	1.89
Akola	98.5	70.9	63	0.04	4.96	2.90
Amraoti	95.0	73.8	62	0.11	4.55	2.47
Nagpur	92.6	73.6	45	--	5.93	3.37
Chanda	94.5	70.0	63	--	5.86	3.65
Raipur	89.4	72.6	57	--	3.87	0.44
KONKAN—						
Bombay	90.2	75.6	69	--	1.17	0.58
Ratnagiri	89.5	75.1	49	--	0.54	—0.20
Mormugao	88.7	75.2	74	--	1.58	0.39
Karwar	88.9	74.4	79	--	5.70	3.79
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	98.4	66.1	25	--	4.62	3.73
Ahmednagar	96.3	66.5	21	--	2.86	1.31
Poona	98	2 66.3	47	--	0.65	—0.60
Sholapur	98.6	72.8	38	--	0.67	4.92
Bijapur	98.4	74.4	29	--	0.30	4.65
Belgaum	96.3	66.0	29	--	4.98	2.34
Aurangabad	95.4	67.7	31	--	4.08	2.80
Nizamabad (Indur).	97.0	71.7	37	--	4.39	2.44
Hyderabad	96.1	77.3	21	--	4.81	1.82
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	91.7	78.5	73	--	2.62	0.09
Calicut	90.3	78.1	81	--	10.52	3.18
Cochin	91.9	70.9	77	--	22.58	10.91
Colombo	91.8	74.8	95	0.18	27.05	—2.43
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	94.8	73.1	74	--	7.66	0.67
Bellary	103.8	75.5	58	--	4.99	2.40
Cuddapah	101.8	78.5	72	--	0.37	4.52
Madras	92.8	77.7	83	0.01	34.66	4.43
Bangalore	95.3	69.0	77	--	4.07	—0.34
Coimbatore	98.9	74.0	68	--	7.73	1.74
Trichinopoly	100.5	79.4	71	--	7.62	—1.67
Negapatam	91.1	82.4	81	--	23.22	—3.34

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 9th April, 1915, was 30.068 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correction the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

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Messrs. Latham, Abercrombie & Co., Bombay

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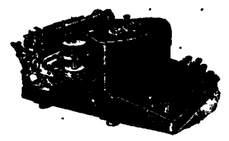

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And Messrs. N. POWELL & Co.,
Lamington Road, Bombay.

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FRAMROZE R. JOSHI J P
Managing Director,

AGENTS WANTED.

62 Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS

April 8th.

Persian	Sutherland	Delagoa Bay

April 9th.

Salsette	Armitage	Aden

The following vessels have received port clearance yesterday.

Steamers	Elysia	for	Liverpool
,,	Chakdina	for	Durban

S. S. Hokkai Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Hokkai Maru left Singapore for Moji (Homeward bound) on the 7th instant.

S. S. Rangoon Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Rangoon Maru left Colombo for Bombay on the 8th and is due here on the 11th instant.

S. S. Persia:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Persia, with the outward mails of the 27th ultimo passed Suez at 1 p.m. on Thursday the 8th instant.

S. S. NAGOYA:—The P. & O. steamer Nagoya (extra) is expected to arrive in Bombay at daybreak on Monday the 19th inst.

S. S. Java Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Java Maru arrived at Kobe on the 8th inst.

S. S. Elysia:—The Anchor Line steamer Elysia will sail from the stream about noon on the 10th instant with passengers from Ballard Pier at 10-30 a.m. sharp.

S. S. Persian:—The steamer Persian, 1,727 tons, Captain J. Sutherland, arrived here on Thursday evening from Delagoa Bay, having left that port on the 3rd March, with a cargo of coal on board.

S. S. Salsette:—The P. & O. Company's steamer Salsette, 2,391 tons, Captain A. B. Armitage, arrived here yesterday morning from Aden, having left that port on the 4th instant, with the English mails a general cargo and about 56 passengers. The Salsette is expected to leave Bombay at about 3 p.m. to-day for Aden, with the mails and passengers.

S. S. Elysia:—The steamer Elysia, 4,002 tons, Captain J. Kinnaird, will sail to-day for Liverpool via Port Said and Marseilles, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Chakdina:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Chakdina, 1,579 tons, Captain G. R. Elton, will sail to-day, for Durban via East African ports with a general cargo and passengers.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Friday, April 9th, 1915.

A. Kirkfield	Dermidy	T. M. & Co
B. Islami	Watson	T. M. & Co
C Montebello	Montgomery	J. Finlay
D & E. Begum	Atkin	T. Morrison & Co
F. Asahi Maru	Kutchiti	S. Tyebji & Sons
K Jeddah	Loftus	T. Morrison & Co
N Rheinfels	Farem	Govt Prize Vessel
M. Talyabai	H. Kasa	A. M. Jeevanji
P. Peter Jebson	Nienwager	D. Nanjee & Sons

HARBOUR WALL.

Sarasvati	Nola	K. N. & Co.
Ponani	Suleman	
Indravati	Usman	
Courland	F Mahomed	

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Europa Maru	Hirano	N. Y Kaisha
2 Culna	Davies	M. M. & Co
4 Ferrara	Feathers	Shaw Wallace & C.
6 Rotenfels	Taylor	Govt. Prize Vessel
7 Chakdina	Elton	M. M. & Co
10/11 Kanagawa Maru	Higo	N. Y. Kaisha
12 Saigon Maru	Yamaguchi	N. Y. Kaisha
14 Luara	King	B. I. S. N. Co.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

City of Agra	Davies	K. Nixson
Elysia	Kinnaird	W. & A. Graham & Co
Jehangir	Lewis	T. M. & Co
Kaisar-i-Hind	Bennet	P. & O. Co

HARBOUR WHARF.

Clan Chattan	Pitt	J. Finlay & Co
Hejas		T. M. & Co

M. D.

Varela	Denne	M. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Cooyanna	Shillinghaw	M. M. & Co
City of Agra	Davies	K. N. & Co
Ferrara	Feathers	Shaw Wallace & Co
Gallia	Mcintyre	J. M. & Co
Inveran	Adam	W. & A. G. & Co
Kewiet	Wilson	T. M. & Co
Lord Cromer	Fellows	T. M. & Co
Montebello	Montgomery	J. F. & Co
Noor-el-Bahr	Nacoda	G. A Mithwani.
Persina	Sutherland	
Salsette	Armitage	P. & O. Co
Ujna	Abbot	M. M. & Co

Severe headache? Won't stop, nothing handy? Call at the nearest chemists'; "Stearns' Headache Cure, please." One wafer gives almost instant relief. C. 20.

EXPORTS

April 9.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia (s) 37 bales wool, The Bombay Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Elysia (s) 5 bales cotton fly, K. Visram & Co.; 1,020 cwts. ground nuts 501 cwts. mustard-seed, John Fachiri.

FOR LONDON.

Culna (s) 100 bales hemp F. F. Campbell & Co.; 217 cwts. olibanum E. Mohomed; 15 cwts. fish maws J. M. Rahimtoola; 295 cwts. capsicums 103 cwts. turmeric bulbs M. Jafferbhoy; 9 cwts. cardamoms 11 cwts. almond seed E. Nowroji & Co.; 92 cwts. gum Arabic J. Narbkarni & Co.

Kaisar-I-Hind (s) 77 cases bristles The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China; 95 cases bristles Allen Brothers; 725 cwts. kismiss 63 cwts. apricots kernels R. E. Nazir & Co.; 130 cwts. mother of pearl shells 60 cwts. apricot kernels 10 cwts. cardamoms 846 cwts. dry ginger M. Jafferbhoy; 6 cwts. betelnuts T. Canjee & Co.; 84 cwts. horntips 9 bales cowhair 1 bundle woollen carpets Allen Brothers; 15 bales cowhides 17 bales sheep and goat skins H. A. Oomar & Sons; 12 bales sheep skins M. J. Joomabhoy & Co.; 21 bales sheep and goat skins W. & A. Graham & Co.; 100 cwts. capsicums 400 cwts. cashunuts M. Jafferbhoy; 30 hogsheeds chutney 3 cwts. Bombay ducks 36 cwts. pickles 4 cwts. preserves N. K. Jassawala.

FOR NEW YORK.

Kaisar-I-Hind (s) 6 bales woollen carpets, Fleming Shaw & Co.

FOR KOBE.

Saigon Maru (s) 400 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 400 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, T. Yuasa; 400 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

Kirkfield (s) 200 bales cotton Sassoon J. David & Co.; 100 bales cotton J. Finlay & Co.; 500 bales cotton C. Ebrahim & Co.; 108 bales cotton J. A. Beghie & Co.; 300 bales cotton G. Dossa & Co.; 600 bales cotton Ralli Bros.; 1,200 bales cotton T. Nishimatsu & Co.; 800 bales cotton Tata Sons and Co.; 200 bales cotton H. Nensey & Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Europe Maru (s) 90 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha.

Kirkfield (s) 200 bales cotton Breul & Co.; 300 bales cotton T. Nishimatsu & Co.; 300 bales cotton H. Nensey & Co.

FOR MOJI

Kirkfield (s) 100 bales cotton Gaddum & Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Kirkfield (s) 300 bales cotton T. Nishimatsu & Co.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Montebello from Hull, Agents—James Finlay & Co. 102 cases confectionery, 800 barrels alum, 50 drums boiled oil, 20 drums amber bleading oil, 1,101 drums linseed oil, 100 drums turpentine, 98 cases 302 kegs paint and colour, 9 casks lead pipes, 24 casks magnesium chloride, 30 barrels soap, 98 cases bottles, 5 casks 1 case glass bottles, 1 case cement.

S. S. Jehangir from Aden, Agents—Turner Morrison & Co. 41 bundles gum gugar, 1 bundle gum hiradakhau, 344 bundles gum Arabic, 52 bundles gum incense, 12 bundles gum coarse, 10 bundles gum, 7 bundles skins, 19 bundles mother of pearls shells, 48 bundles bones, 2 bundles cowries, 56 bundles fishfins, 90 bundles sajee khar, 123 bundles alkali, 546 bundles alkali and sajeekhar, 1 bundle suphra mats, 15 bundles dry dates, 8 bundles c. cloth, 5 bundles a. p. goods, 15 bundles baithran, 10 bundles archilla weed, 5 bundels zinc, 3 bundles 2 cases old copper, 2 cases old brass, 9 pieces empty cylinders, 3 bales piece goods, 1 case cigarettes.

Supplement to S. S. Kaisar-I-Hind of 1-4-15. —458 cases 1 cask brandy, 1,132 cases gin, 270 cases beer, 10 cases stout, 11 cases liqueurs, 6 cases sherry, 40 cases champagne 158 cases wine, 125 cases whisky, champagne and port, 15 cases wine and spirits, 50 cases cheap spirits, 36 cases rectified spirits, 10 cases 1 pipe Madeira, 38 cases bitters, 31 cases bitters and liqueurs, 89 cases wines and liqueurs, 30 cases starch, 3 cases cigarettes, 5 cases cigars, 45 cases jams, 140 cases cheese, 100 cases cheap colours, 11 cases mineral water, 2 packages tobacco, 100 drums oil, 230 bags caraway seed, 80 boxes 10 drums boiler composition, 40 cases cotton goods, 74 cases 1 package paper.

If you are feeling morose and listless, are despondent and are continually tired, the chances are you are suffering with constipation. What you need is Kasagra—"the laxative that cures." D 24

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

ENGINEERING AND INTER-SCIENCE EXAMINATION RESULTS.

The following University results were declared yesterday afternoon by the Registrar:—

B. E. (CIVIL).

Second Class:—Shripati Ganpati, Bhambure, Vasudev Ganesh Bhave, Krishnanath Damodar Kotwal, Ganesh Shridhar Nagarkar, and Vinayak Krishna Sohoni.

INTER SCIENCE (OLD RULES).

Second Class:—Dattatraya Moreshwar Ranade.

Pass Class:—Shripad Ramchandra Deshpande, Yeshwant Atmaram Madan and Vishwanath Balkrishna Mankar.

Not Classed:—Anant Balkrishna Olkar and Sakharam Vinayak Apte.

INTER SCIENCE (NEW RULES.)

First Class:—Kailash Cliandry; Krishnaji Bapuji Joshji; Anant Shivram Redkar; and Ramchandra Kashinath Shirodkar.

Second Class:—Gopaldass Dharamdas Advani; Annaji Krishna Amingad; Revanappa Lingappa Javali; Bhaskar Mahadev Joshi; Gobindram Shamdas Kotwani; Ramkrishna Vithal Matkari; Ramchandra Sadashiv Sahasrabudhe; Damodar Krishna Sathe; and Ruth Keshavrao Christie.

Third Class:—Laxman Balvant Ghate; Vinayak Vishnu Kamat; Bharatram Bhanusukharam Mehta; Alim Chand Tahilraman Mirchandani, Madhav Venkatesh Sohoni; Gangadharappa Mariyappa Sulkunte; and Kanji Jeram Joshi.

LAHORE AND LORD HARDINGE'S VICEROYALTY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 9.

A well attended public meeting was held this evening at the Town Hall in connection with the proposed petition to the King-Emperor for the extension of the term of office of Lord Hardinge.

Several speakers among whom were Members of the local Legislative Council, dwelt on his Excellency's devotion and love for this country.

Resolutions were passed praying the King-Emperor for the extension of his Excellency's term till the end of the war.

SOLID
GOLD WATCH FREE
GREAT OFFER BY A WELL-KNOWN FIRM. IT COSTS YOU NOTHING TO TRY.

To anyone who can supply the names of these two well-known English Towns, and fulfils conditions below, we offer our £5 Lady's SOLID GOLD WATCH, English Government stamped, guaranteed timekeeper, as a FREE GIFT (SILVER WATCHES are presented to Gents.)

Send your solution on a sheet of paper together with stamped addressed envelope for reply to GEORGE & CO. Wholesale Watch Merchants, Avebury House, Newhall Street, Birmingham, England. The Winner is required to purchase a Chain from us to wear with Watch. The name of this paper must be mentioned. Prizewinners of last competition were

Miss M. Lazarus, U. F. C. M. Girls School, Acharyappen Street, Georgetown, Madras, India.
Mr. H. R. Rao, Florance House, Ice House Road, Triplicane, Madras, S. India.

SPECIAL DISPLAY OF CHILDREN'S MILLINERY.

IN OUR GALLERY OF FASHION TO-DAY DURING THE WEEK.

A wonderful collection of dainty style for children's Summer Wear. Some of the prettiest are shewn below.

No. 57.

Smart Hat for girls 10 to 14, of tagel Straw, lined under brim and trimmed ribbon, smart frout bow of Kited ribbon. Exact to sketch. Trimmed White, Sky or Pink
Rs. 6-15,

"IVY."

A New Departure in Muslin Washing Hats, having a soft crown trimmed embroidery insertion, brim of Kilted Embroidery, which gives a very becoming effect, simply trimmed band and rosette of Kilted Ribbon, Trimmed Pink, White or Sky.
Price, Rs. 4-15.

No. 58.

A Very Dainty Hat with Crinoline Crown, brim of goffered satin, edged guipure and finished tiny daisies. Back bow with ends. Brim underlined. Trimmed Sky, Pink or White. Quite the newest shape and becoming to most children. Rs.8-8.

A Dainty Little Bonnet Composed of Satin Crinoline straw, effectively trimmed Pink or Blue ribbon, shape exact to sketch.

Price, Rs. 2-15.

"TRES CHIC"

Charming Little Copy of French Model, crown of Floral Ninon, brim of cream silk crinoline. Double Flat Bow and Streamers at back, caught up with posy of moss roses.

Trimmed strings of white Pink or Sky Ribbon.

Rs. 6-15.

No. 245.

An exceptionally dainty copy of French Model, Composed of silk, Floral Nion, lined silk, trimmed with white guipure lace edging, underlined with either white sky or pink. Satin ribbon bows and string, and full ruched front which gives a soft and becoming effect.

Rs. 4-15.

No. 247.

Neat Bonnet, of ivory satin, trimmed ivory satin straw, satin ribbon bows and strings. Double ruche of pleated ribbon inside.

Plain and good. Rs. 4-8.

No. 247 A.

Another Bonnet, similar in style, made of fine White Bengaline, trimmed across front with satin ribbon bows.

Strings and thick double ruche of jap silk in front.

Exceedingly neat and dainty.

Rs. 3-12.

No. 246.

Dainty Little Washing Bonnet, of Embroidered Lawn, prettily trimmed rosettes of pleated ribbon and strings. Fine guipure edging round front.

Pink or White ribbons.

Rs. 3-8.

EVERYTHING FOR CHILDREN' WEAR.

JUST RECEIVED
500 Packets, GILLETTE BLADES.
12 in a nickel case.
OUR PRICE Rs. 2-15 per packet.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY.

THE MOST POPULAR AND FAMOUS SILK PIECEGOODS SHOP

DEALER
IN
ALL SORTS
OF

Fashionable Silks,
Artistic High Class
Embroidered Silks.
Chinese, Japanese, French
and English Silks
Stocked in large
Quantity.

Every Mail brings for us latest and up-to-date Fashions.

V. P. P. ORDERS ACCEPTED AND EXECUTED WITH GREAT CARE AND ATTENTION.

AHMED E. ESAALI,
SILK MERCER,
Empire Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

HEALTH IN INDIA

The danger of contracting infectious diseases, malaria, lung trouble, consumption and serious constitutional disorders is far greater when the disease resisting powers of the body have been impaired by a period of neglected ill-health. SCOTT'S Emulsion restores health, when ordinary cod liver oil and imitation emulsions fail, because the perfected SCOTT process alone ensures the necessary quality and easy digestibility of each drop of oil taken.

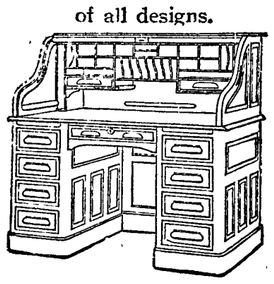
SCOTT'S Emulsion

ROLL TOP DESKS

REVOLVING AND TILTING CHAIRS

TYPEWRITER DESKS AND TABLES

of all designs.



W. H. THORNS & Co.,

369-371, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

NO PAINS—NO GAINS

BUT what do you gain if you have pain in any part of your body—be it headache, backache, rheumatism, neuralgia or pain in the joints or muscles? Certainly in that case you really gain if you take pains to get a tube of LAOCOON PAIN-RUB from your Chemist. It gives relief in a rub. See that you get PAIN-RUB and no substitute to avoid disappointment.

Of all Stores & Chemists.

MADON SONS & Co.,

(The Original Madon's)

Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

Phone No. 706.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 8/-. MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

USE KATOL
AND
NO MOSQUITOES
WILL WORRY
YOU
KATOL POWDER
DESTROYS and keeps away Fleas, Cockroaches Bed Bugs, Ants Moths and other vermin.
Ans 5 Per Tin.
KATOL STICKS
KILL and DRIVE away Mosquitoes and Flies,
Ans. 12 per Box of 240 Sticks.
Try it and convince yourself.
Please apply to Agents:—A. H. Nasor & Co.
No. "B" Peerbhoy Building, Princess Street.
Sole Importers:—T. HARA, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL.

PROSPECTS OF RUBBER.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, April 9.

Quite a number of people here are interested in rubber scrip, and as there has been a good deal of activity lately in oil shares, they will possibly be glad to hear that the rubber industry is likely soon to receive a little attention from the investing public. The idea somehow prevails, and it may be only mere fancy, that oil and rubber shares go hand in hand on the London Stock Exchange. Oil is getting a decided leg-up through the bombardment of the Dardanelles, but rubber not having any such advantageous assistance keeps in the background so far as the market in shares is concerned, but the inside position of this commodity is sufficiently satisfactory, to give holders of shares a justifiable hope that good times are in store for them. The price of raw rubber has been quietly and steadily improving, the price quoted by Reuter today being Para 2/6½ per lb.: and just lately the plantation article has been drawn on to somewhere near the same plane. This has not happened for a considerable time, for Para, of course has always maintained a steady advantage over the plantation article. Last year, for example, Para stood at an average price of 7½ per lb. higher than the product of the Middle East, and there was about the same difference in 1913. So recently as January this year, the price of plantation was 2s. 1½d. per lb. as opposed too Para at 2s. 8d. But the latter has fallen, while the former improved, until now a little over a penny represents the discrepancy. Stocks this year at the end of January, according to the "Economist," stood at the high figure of 7,374 tons, against 4,631 tons, at the corresponding time last year, and 3,453 tons at the end of January, 1913. The increase each year being mainly due to the extra output from the Middle East. This year the war has furnished another reason for this accumulation of stocks, because the effect of the previous embargo laid upon rubber exports to the United States was still partially felt, in spite of the prohibition being raised before the end of 1914. Market prices fluctuated considerably in 1914, but, of course, the fluctuation was not nearly so marked as it was during the great boom. Present prices are slightly above the lowest of 1914, and dividends will depend as much upon capital considerations as upon the price of rubber, for when money cannot be obtained for work in hand it has to be financed out of crop proceeds, which may be beneficial in the long run, but means lower dividends for the time being. Many shares in the rubber market can be bought at the present time to pay a round 10 per cent. on the money: and if they can do this when the price of the material is at a fairly low level, they may tempt a speculative investor who likes to mix high-yielding shares with securities of a better class.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, April 8th

			Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		..	10,000
,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.			2,000
,, Sales of East Indian		..	300
,, Imports	..	..	7,000
Mid. Americans	..	..	5.71
Egyptian F. G. F. ..	..	..	8.25
New York 11 a.m. (as known in Liverpool at closing time)	May	..	9.65
,, ,,	July	..	9.95
New York Official noon call	May	..	9.66
,, ,,	July	..	9.96
New Orleans 10 a.m ..	May	..	9.35
,, ,,	July	..	9 64

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, April 8th.

Estimated Sales	8,000
Total Imports	7,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	Previous closing price	To-day's price.
May-June	5.70	5.63
June-July	5.75	5.68
July-Aug.	5.83	5.76
Oct.-Nov.	5.99	5.91
Jan.-Feb.	6.07	6.00
March-April.	6.13	6.06

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, April 8th,

Months.	Previous closing price	To-day's price.
May-June.	5.70	5.57
June-July.	5.75	5.62
July-Aug.	5.83	5.70
Oct. Nov.	5.99	5.85
Jan.-Feb.	6.07	5.94
March-April.	6.13	6.00

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

London, April 8th.

Good Bengal M.G.	4.20
F.G. ,, ,, ...	4.32
Fine ,, ,, ...	4.44
Good Oomra M.G.	4.54
F.G. ,, ,, ...	4.66
Fine ,, ,, ...	4.78
Good M.G. Oomra	4.54
Fine M.G. Oomra.	4.78
Good Broach	5.05
F.G. ,, ...	5.20
Fine ,, ...	5.35

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, April 8th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports ..	32.000
,, Exports to Great Britain ..	37,000
Futures at New York May	9.59
Previous closing price	9.73
Futures at New York July	9.87
Previous closing price	10.00
Spot Cotton at New York	9.80
Previous price	9.95
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	9.19
Previous price	9.31
Futures at New Orleans May	9.30
Previous price	9.45
Futures at New Orleans July	9.55
Previous price	9.72
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	7¼
Demand Bills	4.79.75
Silver Commercial Bars	50½

MONEY MARKET.

London, April 8th.

Bar Silver Spot	23⅝
Closing Tone of Silver:—Absence of buyers.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5% since 8th August 1914.	
Amount paid into the Bank of England about £11,00,000.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3½
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. ..	3⅞
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	4½
,, ,, ,, 6 ,, ..	4¼
Interest day to day loans	1½
,, 7 day market loans	1⅝
£4,00,000 has been released.	
£ 90,000 has been earmarked for Argentina.	

BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, April 8th.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS for the week ending yesterday show the following results.

	£		£
Total Bullion ..	53,800,000	Dec.	100,000
Public Deposits ..	105,300,000	Dec.	8,400,000
Other do. ..	97,600,000	Inc.	7,900,000
Govt. Securities ..	44,600,000	unchanged.	
Other Securities ..	138,000,000	Dec.	1,200,000
Notes & Gold ..	37,300,000	Inc.	200,000

THE BANK RESERVE is 18 % of the Liabilities.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, April 8th

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F Nominal	58

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—60lbs.	69/6
Barletta Russo—62½lbs. Nominal.	

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian, Nominal.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs. 85 % ex-Ship April May Sellers	49/3
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship April-May sellers	53/6
Rapeseed, Brown, 416 lbs. ex-Ship April May Sellers	49/3
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship April-May sellers	53/6
Calcutta Linseed Paid April-May Buyers	62⅞

LINSEED.

Linseed, Argentine (La Plata) May June sellers	48/6

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) March. Hull Sellers	£7-12-6

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B.	£71½
Copper Braziers	£87
Yellow Metal	8½
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 % F.O.B. Liverpool	14/5 to 14/10

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal nominally	30
English Best Selected Copper	77½

SUGAR.

Mauritius Crystal C. & F. Calcutta and Bombay Fair business	22/3 to 23

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta	
June	16/8
July	16/3½
August-September	16/2½
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi	
June	16/0½
July	16/5
August-September	16/4
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta	
June	18/3½
July	17/6
August-September	17/7
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi June	18/5
July	17/7½
August-September	17/8½

RUBBER.

Para Rubber April-May sellers	2/6½
Ceylon Rubber	2/4½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, April 9.

The market this morning was easier in sympathy with Home advices but subsequently steadied, on the feeling that bottom prices had been reached.

At Colaba an easier feeling again prevailed owing to the New York close being lower than anticipated.

Only a small business has been reported both in ready and forward.

We quote:—

Fine M. G. Broach, April, 223.
Fine M. G. Broach, May, 224.
Fine M. G. Bengal, May, 162.
Fine M. G. K. Akola, May, 187.
Good M. G. Broach, April, 1916, 262.
Fully Good Bengal, January, 1916, 191.
Fine M. G. G. K. Akola, January, 1916, 220.

MESSRS. PATEL BROS' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery.
M. G. Broach			262	Apr. 25 '16
,, ...	223	..	..	1915
M. G. Bengals (Ry. terms) ..	191/2	..	..	Jan. 25 '16
H. G. Rajputana (Ry. terms) ..	..	..	..	..
M.G Sind Punjab (Ry. terms) ..	..	..	..	..
M.G. Khandesh	167	153	..	May 1915
M. G. Mathia	..	..	..	..
H. G. Bhagalkote	..	..	..	..
H. G. Bijapur	..	..	..	..
M.G. Khandwa, Sanawad ..	..	..	..	..
M.G. Wardha, Hinganghat ..	201	..	..	May 1915
M.G. Nagpore	198	..	..	Do.
M.G. Yeotmal	194	..	..	Do.
M.G. Dhamangaum, Pulgam	190	..	..	Do.
M.G. Oomrawatee description ..	188	..	..	Do.
M.G. Akola, Khgm., Fair staple	185	..	..	Do.

For hoarseness which follows straining of the voice, nothing is so soothing or effective as Zymole Trokeys. A trial will please you. 22

Saw Ginned Dharwar			215	Do.
H.G. Westerns			205	May 25 '15
M.G. Westerns			211	,,
M. G. Miraj			220	,,
M.G. Compta			230	,,
M.G. Broach	224	..	..	,,
M. G. Bengals	162	..	..	,,
M.G. Akola, Khgm	224/5	..	..	Jan. 1916

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24th hours up till 6 p.m., on 8th April, 1915:—

Cotton	20,053	Bales.
Wheat	18,313	cwt.
Linseed	6,457	,,
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed.	3,169	,,
Ginjellyseed	1,291	,,
Groundnuts	582	,,
Castorseed	2,493	,,
Rice	4,803	,,
Myrabollans	565	,,
Cottonseed	2,009	,,
Mowraseed	183	,,
Gram	6,200	,,
Joowar	6,554	,,
Maize	332	,,
Barley	1,754	,,

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat.
White Pessi 85 per cent. .....Rs. 6-6, R. D. per cwt.
White Delhi .....Rs. 6-2-9, R. D. per cwt.
Red Hard 50 per cent. .....Rs. 5-14, R. D. per cwt.
Yellow Hard 50 per cent. .....Rs. 6-6, R. D. per cwt.

Linseed.
Ready .....Rs. 6-9, B. T. per cwt.
Forward .....Rs. 7-5, R. D. per cwt.

Rapeseed.
Brown Cawnpore .....Rs. 6-2, R. D. per cwt.
Brown Etawah .....Rs. 6-5, R. D. per cwt.
Brown Katni .....Rs. 7-2, B. T. per cwt.
Yellow Gujerat —Rs. 6-6, B. T. per cwt.

Poppyseed.
Ready .....Rs. 7-4, B. T. per cwt.
Forward .....Rs. 7-4, R. D. per cwt.

Groundnuts .....Rs. 27 B. T. per candy.
Mowraseed .....Rs. 4-2, R. D. per cwt.

Castorseed.
Ready .....Rs. 5-9-6, R. D. per cwt.
Cottonseed .....Rs. 2-12, R. D. per cwt.

Teelseed.
Bold White 85 per cent. .....Rs. 8-8, R. D. per cwt.
White sm. gr. 15 per cent. ..Rs. 40-8, B. T. per candy.
Black Katni .....Rs. 37, B. T. per candy.
Mughi .....Rs. 41, B. T. per candy.
Yellow Hingunghat..Rs. 42, B. T. per candy.
Yellow Kathiawar ...Rs. 9-4, R. D. per cwt.
Red Jubbulpore ...Rs. 38-8, B. T. per candy.

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—
T. T. Ready .....1s. 3 29-32d.
D. D. Mail .....1s. 3 15-16d.
T. T. Forward .....1s. 3 15-16d. May.

Banks' Buying Rates:—
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready. 1s. 4 3-16d.
Do. Do. forward .....1s. 4 3-16d. May.
Do. 4 m-s. do. .....1s. 4⅛d.
Francs 3 m-s. do. ..... 173 nominal.
60 d-s. Hong-Kong 133½
Do. Shanghai 171½
60 d-s. Yokohama 148½

BULLION.

We quote:—

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	24-8-6
Bombay Do.	24-1-0
English Shield Sovereigns	15-13-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	60-14-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Bombay, April 9.

The Cotton Mill share market opened easy to-day and a further decline was recorded in certain shares. Tata Iron and Steel shares also presented a weak tone.

In Mill shares David opened at Rs. 550 declined to Rs. 545 but closed at Rs. 547½ (sellers).

Fazulbhai were placed at Rs. 417½ but closed at Rs. 411½.

Finlays declined to Rs. 260, Madhavji to Rs. 1,140, Standard to Rs. 935, Swadeshi to Rs. 1,400, Centrals to Rs. 1,820.

Advance were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 775 to Rs. 785.

Phoenix were in demand at Rs. 165 and Indore Malwas at Rs. 173½.

Crescent changed hands at Rs. 95.

Telephones changed hands at Rs. 90 in a lot.

Alcock and Ashdown shares were placed at Rs. 270.

Bank of Bombay were in request at Rs. 1,580.

Central Provinces Ry. shares were in demand at Rs. 119 and Amritsar Patti at Rs. 146.

Tata Iron & Steel shares declined to Rs. 96 and Deferred opened at Rs. 195 but at the close dropped to Rs. 191½.

Katni ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 85.

Bombay Burma Trading shares receded to Rs. 890.

Bombay Electric Tram ordinary shares stood stationery at Rs. 217.

Central Bank of India shares were quoted at Rs. 16½ and Bank of India at Rs. 53½.

Volkart Press shares were placed at Rs. 505.

Hydro ordinary shares declined to Rs. 1,095.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

3½ per cent. G. P. Notes ruled steady at Rs. 92½.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds were in demand at Rs. 98¾.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 9.

Yesterday's Share Market opened with the usual slackening off of business that one is accustomed to associate with the mail day but inquiry for jute mill shares improved later and a fair volume of trade was reported by the close in these securities at steady rates. Tea shares continued in strong demand finding buyers at advancing prices. Coal shares were not strongly supported. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Bokaro and Ramghur 11/10 11/14; Kurdi 12/2 12/6; Raneeganj 22/4, 22/8; Reliance 36/12, 37; Teetulmuri 9.

Jute:—Alliance (prefs) 98; Barnagore 75, Clive (ord) 60, 61 7/8 Delta (ord) 169/8, 170; Empire (ord) 12/4, 12/5 Fort Gloster (ord) 171; Fort William (ord) 62/8; Howrah (ord) 125; Hooghly (prefs) 10/12; Kinnison (prefs) 119; Naihati (ord) 129; Northbrook (ord) 12/14, 13/4.

Tea:—Dessai and Parbattia 116; Eastern Cachar 121; Hathikhira 25, 25/4; New Samanbagh 186, 187; Phoenix 49; Tukvar 245, 246.

Miscellaneous:—Anglo Oriental Steam 3/12; Arrah-Sasseram Railway 98/8, 99; Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway (prefs) 105.

The Government paper three and a half per cent. was quoted Rs. 92/6 to Rs. 92/8.

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There is no doubt about this baby enjoying childhood's happy days. She was reared on Glaxo. Your baby can be just as strong and healthy, just as bright and intelligent—it is mainly a question of giving Glaxo.

This is because Glaxo is a complete food for all babies, and contains the same quantity of bone-making, brain-building, and muscle-producing material as healty breast-milk. Glaxo is not an artificial food; it is simply milk with extra cream and milk-sugar added. Because of the Glaxo process, every baby, even from birth, can easily digest Glaxo, and obtain all the nourishment from every drop he swallows. Glaxo is made ready for baby by simply adding hot water only—**do not add either milk or cream.** No cooking. No special utensils required.

Give your baby Glaxo and see the difference! See how happy and contented he is, how peacefully he sleeps, daily growing brighter, happier and stronger, like the bonnie baby shown here.

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(*Vide "The Lancet," March 30th 1912, page 897, and leading articles of the Medical Times," 30th 1911 page 781, et seq.*)

Dr. John Penn Milton, late Medical Partner to Dr. Otto Walther of Nordrach, Black Forest, Germany, and the Medical Superintendent of the Devon and Cornwall Sanatorium for Consumptives, has favoured with the following observations:

"Some hundreds of cases have been treated so far. The instructive and interesting point about them is the short time that they were under Treatment and that they were able to return to their various business on leaving the Sanitorium. I am getting better results since using **PNEUMOSAN** than ever before. I would point out that cases in the first and second stages respond best to **PNEUMOSAN** although I have had good results in more advanced cases, but these results are not so general or so certain. One is Morally bound to take Notice of a preparation like **PNEUMOSAN** when the Patients all ask for it because they say they feel so much better from its administration and when sees the Improvement in appetite, Temperature, couch and general well being in nearly every case."

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Credit Bank in Liquidation: Creditors' meeting in Specie Bank Office, Apollo Street, 2-30 p.m.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament. Second Round:

Ghandarva Natak Mandali: "Shakuntala" Special performance, Elphinstone Theatre, 9 p.m.

Maharashtra Natak Mandali: "Satvapariksha," Bombay Theatre, 9 p.m.

Gaiety Palace of Varieties, The Great Stillwell and Mdlle. Elsie, at 6-30 p.m. and Edwardes Theatre, at 10 p.m.

SUNDAY, April 11.

Ghandarva Maha Vidyalaya, Social Gathering, afternoon.

Maharashtra Natak Mandali: "Taramandal," Bombay Theatre, 3 p.m.

MONDAY, April 12.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, Second Round:

China Mails due at 6 a.m.

TUESDAY, APRIL 13.

Evening Party to Mr. Marshall Reid, Shanti Bhavan, 9-30 p.m.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament: Second Round: Igatpuri Ely. Gymkhana v. Eastern Telegraphs

Kohinoor Mills Co. Ordinary and Extraordinary General Meetings, Home Street, 5-15 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, April 14.

Kasturchand Mills, Annual Ordinary General Meeting, Bruce Lane, 5 p.m.

Bombay Municipal Corporation's Standing Committee's Meeting, 4-10 p.m.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament—Second Round.

THURSDAY, April 15.

Empire of India Life Assurance Co., Annual General Meeting, Elphinstone Circle, 2-30 p.m.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament—Second Round.

DAILY

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Skating Rink, 8 to 9, 9-30 to 10-30 a.m., and 6 to 8, 9-30 to 11-30 p.m.

Harmston's Circus near Charni Road Station, 9-30 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

The attention of Jurymen is directed to the Preliminary Jury lists published in the Bombay Government Gazette of the 8th instant.

Suggestions for alterations or corrections in the said lists should be sent in writing to the Clerk of the Crown or the undersigned on or before the 15th instant.

JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Domestic Occurrences.

CHURCH.—On 9th April, at Col. Street's Nursing Home, Bombay, William J. Percy, aged 29 years from blood poisoning. Deeply regretted.

BAND AT VICTORIA GARDENS.

By kind permission of Lieut-Colonel A. C. Owen, V. D. and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battn., B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott at Victoria Gardens this evening, commencing at 6 p.m. (S. T.)

March—Distant Greeting	Doring
Overture—The White Queen	Melin
Valse—Remembrance	Joyce
Selection—The Bohemian Girl	Balfe
Entract—Sweet Briar	Squire
Burearolle from Les Contes—D' Hoffmann	Offenback
Selection—Gaiety Echoes	Godfrey
Two Step—Teddy Bear's Picnic	Bratten

BAND AT COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

March—Nibelungen	Wagner
Overture—Light Cavalry	Suppe
Valse—Brune	Krier
Melodies from—The Garty Echoes	Cartyll and Monckton
Serenade—O Sole Mio	Di Capua
Selection—Veronique	Messager
Two Step—K. nuts	Finch

ACCIDENTAL BURNS.

Dhanu Gungaram, a Hindu, aged 35, residing at Foras Road, was extinguishing a lamp that had flared up in his room on Thursday night, when his clothes caught fire and he was extensively burnt about his body. He was removed to hospital for treatment.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST PLANS AND MODELS.

The Plans and Models exhibited by the Improvement Trust at the recent Town-planning Exhibition are now on view at the Improvement Trust Office. The general public may see them in rooms on the first floor from 2-0 to 6-30 every Saturday.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

A general meeting of the Bombay Presidency Association will be held in the rooms of the Association on Friday the 16th inst. at 5-15 p.m. (B. T.) for the purpose of making a respectful appeal for the extension of Lord Hardinge's term of office as Viceroy.

REPORTED THEFTS.

Pestonji Bapuji Modi reports the theft of his motor bicycle of the value of Rs. 750 from the Strand Road, Apollo Bunder where he had left it standing on Thursday night.

Shamji Devji, a muccadam, reports that he was engaged in making up the accounts at his "pedi" at Masjid Bunder Road on Thursday night when someone carried away a bag containing Rs. 400 in cash, which was lying on a table and was within easy reach of people passing along the road.

NOTABLE ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

The P. & O. Company's s. s. Salsette, arrived here yesterday morning from England with the English mails and about 56 passengers on board. Among those who arrived here is Mr. M. M. S. Gubbay, who has come to take charge of his new office as Wheat Commissioner, and the Hon. Mr. W. D. Ward, who succeeds the Hon. Mr. Claude Hill as a member of the Bombay Executive Council.

The Hon. Mr. C. A. and Mrs. White, are proceeding to-day to Liverpool by the s. s. Elysia.

THE GHANDARVA NATAK MANDALI.

This well-known dramatic opera company will stage Kalidasa's celebrated master-piece "Sakuntala" to night under the patronage of Mr. J. D. Bachelor. Mr. Bachelor is an American gentleman, with a vast knowledge of Sanskrit and Sanskritic literature, whose admiration for this play is immense. The Ghandarva Natak Mandali needs no introduction at our hands. It is one of the best Marathi opera companies, and has been fortunate enough to get the patronage of H. H. the Gaekwar.

KHOJA LADY STABBED BY HER SERVANT

Some excitement prevailed at Pedder Road yesterday morning when it was known that Mrs. Shrimbai Patel, wife of Dr. Rajabai Visram Patel, had been stabbed in the abdomen by one of her servants named Chaku Ooka.

Superintendent Meyers, Inspector Shaw and Sub-Inspector Raje at once repaired to the scene and instituted enquiries. It is alleged that about 9 a.m. yesterday Mrs. Patel was giving provisions to servants, when Chaku asked to be paid off. Mrs. Patel told him to leave a substitute before he could be paid off. The servants repeated his request to which Mrs. Patel declined to accede and she went into her room. It is further alleged that Chaku followed her, picked up a knife, unobserved by her, and stabbed her in the abdomen with it, inflicting a serious wound. Her cries attracted the attention of other servants who ran up to her and seized Chaku, who was subsequently handed to the Police.

Mrs. Patel is lying in a serious condition in her bungalow.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

PRESS ACT PROSECUTIONS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Hakim Abdul Hamid Farrukh Denlvi, printer and publisher of a weekly newspaper, called the "Azad Punch," printed at Farrukh Printing Press, appeared in answer to a notice issued against him at the instance of Inspector E. E. Morris of the Criminal Investigation Department, calling upon him to show cause why he should not deposit security under the Indian Press Act. The Hon. Mr. E. Ferrers Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Government, while Mr. Hindade appeared for the respondent.

It was alleged that in May, 1914, the respondent made a declaration that he would print social news and amusing stories in his paper and that he would take care that nothing objectionable was printed. Under the circumstances the Magistrate dispensed with security from him as publisher of the "Azad Punch." Recently, however, Inspector Morris was informed that sufficient care was not taken to prevent objectionable matter appearing in the paper.

Inspector Morris put in translations of certain articles.

On the application of Mr. Hindade, the further hearing was posponded to Tuesday.

Two other matters were also postponed, in which Inspector Morris, had made similar complaints against (1) Mahomed Maqsud, printer and publisher of the "Khan Bahadur Punch," an Urdu newspaper, printed at Qudsi Printing Press at Bapty Road, and (2) Narayen Vasudeo Mahajani, publisher of the "Sundesh," a Marathi newspaper. Mr. Tuljapurker, who appeared for Narayen put in a written statement on behalf of his client in which it was stated that the "Sundesh" was conducted on moderate lines and was a thoroughly loyal paper.

ALLEGED BIGAMY.

ACCUSED COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mercy Reid, an Indian Christian lady, charged her husband Michael Patrick Reid with bigamy. Mr. M. K. Azad, barrister, with Mr. Gadkari, appeared for the complainant; while Mr. Indrajit, barrister, defended the accused.

The complainant, in the course of her information, alleged that she was married to the accused in Bombay on the 13th April, 1907, that about a year ago she came to know that the accused had been married before and that his first wife, whom he had never divorced, was still alive.

After recording evidence, the Magistrate committed the accused to take his trial at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency the Viceroy is now at Sipri.

His Majesty the King Emperor has approved of the appointment of the Hon. Mr. C. H. A Hill to be an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General, in succession to the Hon. Sir Robert Carlyle.

The Hon. Sir William Meyer Finance Member, and the Hon. Mr. Clark Member for Commerce and Industry, who are on a visit to Bombay and are staying at the Taj Mahal Hotel, were last night entertained to dinner there by the President of the Indian Chamber of Commerce. Among those present were Sir Dorab Tata; Sir Vithaldas Thakersey; Sirdar Suleman Cassum Mitha; Mr. Mahomedbhoy Hajibhoy; The Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Bart.; Mr. R. Aitkin; Sir Cowasji Jehangir Bart; The Hon. Mr. M. Ramji; The Hon. Mr. W. L. Graham; The Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy M. Chinoy; Dr. Stanley Reed; Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas; Mr. Jamsetji A. Wadia, and Mr. Narottam M. Goculdas. The dinner was under the personal supervision of Mr. C. Stengler, the Manager of the Taj, and the Hotel orchestra played a selection of music during the evening.

The Hon. Mr. W. D. Sheppard, who has been appointed a member of the executive council of the Governor of Bombay arrived from Home yesterday by the English Mail. Mr. B. N. Lang was also among the arrivals by the Mail.

The following further changes in the Bengal Secretariat consequent on Mr. Cumming's departure on leave are notified:—Mr. Samman, I. C. S., will act as Secretary, Revenue Department, and Mr. K. C. De, I. C. S. as Secretary, General Department. Mr. De, who has for the past few months been General Press Censor for Bengal, is the first Indian to become Secretary in the Bengal Secretariat.

"A BERLIN!" HOW YOUNG BRUSSELS RAGS THE BOCHE.

A well-known Belgian lithographer, who recently escaped from Brussels states that Germans methods quite fail to impress the irrepressible street gamin of the capital. One of their favourite games is to dress up as Indian soldier and march up and down outside headquarters, the leader giving the command, "A Berlin."

UNIVERSITY SENATE.

NEW BUIDINGS' PLANS APPROVED.

A meeting of the Bombay University Senate was held yesterday evening in the Library hall of the University, the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, presiding.

Consideration was given to the following resolutions passed by the "Building" Committee of the Senate in March last:—"(1) that the revised sketch plans prepared by Mr. Wittet are approved by the Committee but with a recommendation that the central gateway and the screen on the Esplanade Road be slightly enforced, and (2) that the Senate be recommended to give their early sanction to the sketch plans in order that the preparation of detailed plans and estimates may be undertaken without delay."

Dr. Harold H. Mann moved "that the Senate approves of the resolutions passed by the "Building" committee at its meeting held on the 19th March 1915 and authorizes the committee to take early steps to carry them into effect."

In doing so, Dr. Mann said:—The motion which I have to lay before the Senate today is the direct consequence of a resolution passed almost exactly a year ago. The developments of the University hitherto made and decided upon demand that the available accommodation for University purposes should be increased. The conversion of the Library building into a real Library, and the institution of University lectures, and the prospective establishment of a school of research in sociology and economics and the centralisation of the post graduate work which we undertake, all make necessary new buildings. And to this the University has committed itself.

The question as to where and how the necessary buildings should be constructed was referred at the same time to a Committee and I have to-day to lay before you the mature result of their deliberations. The Committe decided (1) that the required buildings could and should be erected in the University gardens and that this could be done without spoiling the gardens as an open space (2) that it would be wise to erect two buildings, one for the development of the teaching University and the other for the Office and University meeting rooms (3) that the buildings should be as much as possible in harmony with the existing buildings (4) that an effort should be made to give the area belonging to the University the appearance of an enclosure, without in any way interfering with the public amenities of the gardens Mr. Wittett, the Consulting Architect to Government was requested to prepare designs which incorporate these decisions, and the sketch plans which are before you to-day are the result and have with the slight modification indicated in my resolution to-day, been approved by the Committee.

The buildings which it is proposed to raise on the University gardens site are therefore two. On the Southern side of the gardens will lie the teaching block, a building in two storeys, comprising the departments of four Professors. Each floor will contain one lecture room and two professors' rooms, two rooms for departmental library and study and two "semenar" rooms or rooms for research and discussion in the subjects undertaken. The lecture rooms are designed to hold sixty students and will be so arranged that they can be extended, if necessity arises, to take double this number. The difficulty of the noise from the Esplanade road is got over by having a very wide verandah on that side. On the Northern side of the University site will be another building similar in appearance to that on the South when viewed from the Esplanade Road and intended for use as University Office and Club-room. It will be so constructed that it will be feasible to extend it at any time to the same size as that on the south, appearing quite similar when viewed from the inside of the University garden. These two buildings will be connected by an ornamental open screen with a handsome central gateway, which will improve vastly the appearance of the University Gardens and at the same time give an air of seclusion. Ornamental stone screens will connect the new buildings with the old ones, and the whole enclosure will be given a far more dignified appearance than it has ever had. The gardens, designed as now suggested, will preserve all that is best in the gardens as they are at present, and instead of spoiling this part of Bombay will improve its appearance and amenities to a considerable extent.

And now a word as to finance. The funds which it is proposed to use for this purpose were given by the Government of India as a non-recurring grant to the University two to three years ago. Of the whole grant of Rupees five lakhs, half a lakh was devoted to the refitting of the University Library, and the remainder (Rs. 4½ lakhs) has now increased to Rs. 4,78,821 on March 31st 1915, and is invested and is bearing interest until such time as it is wanted. The annual addition from interest will be about Rs. 15,400, so by January next when the work will, I hope, be commenced the amount at our command will be about Rs. 4,90,000.

GOVERNMENT'S GENEROUS ATTITUDE.

In the agreement under which we hold the land on which the University has its buildings, it is definitely stated that any buildings placed here can be erected with the approval of Government. Before laying the plans now submitted before the Senate, the Committee have, therefore, sought the general approval of Government to the scheme. I am very pleased to be able to state that in a letter received yesterday this general approval has been given. And Government have done even more than this. This letter reads as follows:—

"I am to convey the general approval of the Governor in Council of the sketch plans submitted by the Committee. I am further to state that H. E. the Governor in Council, in consideration of the assistance which the University has already received from public funds towards the cost of their new buildings, and of the extent to which the feature of the scheme will more especially contribute towards the embellishment of the University premises, and will tend to remove any objections which might, on aesthetic and other grounds, be urged against the erection of additional buildings on the site of the University gardens, would be prepared to give very favourable consideration to an application from the University for a grant of such amount, as, supplemented by any balance of the funds, which that body may still have in hand after defraying the cost of the main buildings, will be necessary to cover the cost, estimated at Rs. 43,520 of the screen and gateway facing the Esplanade Road" (applause).

We have thus got the general approval of Government to the scheme. We have got from Government also a promise to consider very favourably the question of granting the cost of the proposed stone screen facing Esplanade Road up to Rs. 43,000. We have, in fact, a scheme the total cost of which is estimated at Rs. 5,24,000 and we shall have Rs. 4,90,000 at least to meet it. With the provisional promise from Government we have therefore full financial provision for the buildings, the proposal for whose erection I now lay before you.

The adoption of the present proposal will be the second large step in converting the University into a body active in teaching and research. We cannot of course let all our plans await the completion of these buildings. I hope, that our schools of research will be actively organised and working long before the place where they are to meet is ready. But these buildings even when only in progress, will at any rate be the outward and visible sign of the transition of the University to the new position to which I look forward, when it shall, as a body, be the centre and the inspirer of higher knowledge, of original inquiry, and of fertile research in Western India. (applause).

Dr. A. G. Viegas, second the proposition, which was carried unanimously.

This concluded the business before the meeting.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

SECOND ROUND.

BYCULLA UNITED (2) BEAT RANGERS (0).

This tie in the second round of the above tournament was played on the Gymkhana ground on Friday, the game resulting in a victory for the Byculla United by 2 goals to nil. The game was a very scrambling one from start to finish. The Rangers opened better and made some rushes during the initial period when they attacked oftener than their opponents. But just before the call of half-time, the Byculla United got down and Cutler secured the lead by scoring off a penalty bully. Midway through the second moiety, Philbert increased the lead for the Byculla team and the game thus ended in a victory for the Byculla United as stated.

Teams were:—

Rangers H. C.:—J. Fernandez, goal; J. J. Fernandez and J. Pinto, backs; G. Powell, P. Powell and H. Powell, halves; Flannagan, Sequeira, Fagan, Averon and Carvalho, forwards.

Byculla United:—Newman, Goal; Jukes and Murray, backs; Hayter, Moore Sauseman halves; Boult, Cutler, Philbert and James forwards.

Referees:—Messrs. Ward and Reporter.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

Hornets v. Jhansi 2nd Bat. G. I. P. Rifles.

ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THIRTY PER CENT DECLARED AT ANNUAL MEETING.

The fortieth annual general meeting of the share-holders and policy-holders of the Oriental Insurance Company was held yesterday afternoon in the Company's offices, Mr. Gordhandass Khatao, Chairman of the Board of Directors presiding.

In moving the adoption of the report (which has already been published), the Chairman said:—

It gives me great satisfaction to preside at this the 40th Annual General Meeting, particularly so, as I am in a position to report that the prosperity which has attended the Company in the past still continues. The report having been duly circulated I conclude that it may be taken as read. Since I last addressed you, the unusual conditions arising from the War might well have caused a serious set-back in the progress of the Company but I am glad to be able to state that the Company's operations have been most successful during the year under review.

As regards the New Business, as was to be expected, there have been fewer new Policies issued than in the preceding year, but I think you will agree with me that to reach the figure of Seventy Five Lakhs in sums assured is most creditable. For the last five months of the year there was the general feeling of timidity as to how far each individual might be affected by the prevailing conditions, so if our representatives found the public hesistate to insure it is not surprising. There is no doubt that public confidence in the "Oriental" is strong, and this is confirmed by the fact that there was no marked increase in the number of Policies that lapsed or were surrendered as compared with previous years. Many of the Policyholders have undoubtedly felt either directly or indirectly the effects of the War but I am glad to find that this has not been reflected in the manner in which Policies have been dropped.

Another indication of the prosperity to which I have referred is to be found in the fact that the Funds at the close of the year showed the largest increase on record—an amount of over 28 lakhs having been added. At 31st December the Funds stood at over Four Crores Seventy Two Lakhs, while at this date the total assets of the Company are well over five crores of rupees. When considering the amount of the Funds it is well to remember the very safe manner in which they are invested. I think it well to remind the Shareholders and Policyholders of the very wise policy adopted some years ago when a special Reserve Fund was created to meet the fluctuations in our Investments. In these recent months when there has been such a serious drop in all classes of Securities you can understand how the sound policy we adopted of having such a strong Reserve Fund has been appreciated by the Directors.

Now I refer to the rate of interest earned on our Investments, over 4 per cent. and I am glad to state that this shows an increase on that of 1913.

I also desire to bring to your notice, and I am sure you will agree that it is a matter for congratulation, that the claims by death are considerably less than in the previous year which was reported to be well within the Company's expectation. Information may be desired as to how far the Company has suffered through Policyholders being killed in action so I may infoorm you that the losses reported to date have been few and have fallen short of what we had reason to anticipate.

Before moving the adoption of the Report I have great pleasure in expressing the appreciation of the Directors at the good services which have been rendered by the Manager and the Officers associated with him and of the Staff in the Company's service. I realise that no small share of credit is due to the Officers and the employees as a whole and also to many of our Agents for the successful results which are brought before you in the Report to-day.

I have therefore pleasure in moving that the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year 1914 be adopted.

Mr. S. E. Warden, in seconding the adoption of the report, said that the Company had kept up its reputation as the premier insurance company in India and they had once again an account of the prospering condition of the company. The result was due to careful management and the Company was fortunate in having a capable, honest and efficient staff under their able manager Mr. R. Paterson Brown. He was sure he was expressing their sentiments when he stated that the Board were very wise in recommending a bonus of one month's pay to the staff.

The proposition was agreed to.

On the motion of the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, seconded by Mr. Madhavdass Goculdass Pasta, a dividend at the rate of thirty per cent. was declared.

The retiring directors were re-elected and Mr. J. P. Chrystal's appointment as a director was confirmed. Mr. B. P. Wadia and Mr. S. B. Billimoria were reappointed auditors on a remuneration of Rs. 2,500 per annum each. Bonus equal to one month's salary to the staff was sanctioned and the proceedings terminated after the usual votes of thanks to the agents, canvassers and the chairman.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

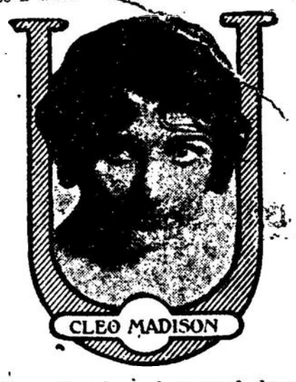
TO-NIGHT'S NEW PROGRAMME.

It is good news to learn that the departure of Miss Grace Palotta and Mr. Edward Nable does not mean that patrons of the Excelsior are to be deprived of Vaudeville entertainment. The disappearance of these versatile performers would leave a distant gap in the social amenities of Bombay but for the fact that commencing this evening Miss Violet Frampton and Mr. James McGrath, who need no introduction to a Bombay Audience, are to fill the breach with a miniature musical comedy entitled "Papa's Wife," Though the plot is but a slight one, being founded on a case of mistaken identity, the playlet is very smartly written and introduces some very attractive songs, both light and serious. Originally played by Seymour Hicks and Ellaline Terris, it made a great hit, and there is reason to believe that in the capable hands of performers well-versed in musical comedy it will be just as much appreciated in Bombay as it was in London.

Next in importance on the programme is the first of the series of Kinemacolor films illustrating the King's visit to India. This film shows the landing at the Apollo Bunder, and with the Gateway of India rising at a rapid rate it seems now-a-days more indicative of the future than reminiscent of the distant past. At all events it is claimed on behalf of the film that it is a wonderful and historic production. A war film, which is said to be really genuine, is one which illustrates the French advance in the Argonne, and there are several other interesting films in a programme which compares, very favourably with those of the past few months. Sir A. Conan Doyle's famous character Sherlock Holmes is again in evidence and unravels the mystery of the "Stolen Papers." It may interest the keen patrons of Pathe's Gazette to know that their special operator with the Russian forces in Galicia was wounded by shrapnel recently and has been decorated by the Czar.

OLYMPIA CINEMA.

The management of the Olympia Cinema have secured a giant film of 36,000 feet in length called "The Trey O'Hearts," which is exhibited in 15 parts. This is said to be a wonderful production in moving



pictures. They have also secured the services of Miss Cleo Madison, who is already well known to all frequenters of Cinema theatres. In addition to this, they have made many novel changes in their programme, to maintain their reputation as one of the premier cinema theatres in Bombay.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

LAST THREE NIGHTS.

Matinee performances take place this afternoon and to-morrow at 4 p.m., in addition to the usual entertainments at night, when souveniers in the shape of silk sarees and watches will be presented to the lucky ticket holders. On Monday night, April 12th, a grand farewell benefit performance has been arranged under the patronage of his Excellency Lord Willingdon, in aid of the Bombay Presidency Branch of the Imperial Indian Relief Fund, when half the gross receipts will be handed over to the fund. As a record house is expected and bookings are already brisk, it is advisable to secure seats in advance to prevent disappointment.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Saturday, April 10, 1915.

GOVERNMENT BY A HANDFUL OF PEERS.

A perusal of the full report of the debate in the House of Lords, on the motion of Lord MacDonnell for an address praying His Majesty to withhold his assent from the draft Proclamation creating an Executive Council for the United Provinces, gives an even more grave aspect to the matter than was disclosed by Reuter's telegram announcing the success of the supporters of the motion. Firstly, because the speeches of all the peers who supported Lord MacDonnell's motion went a great deal further than merely to support it on the ground that it was a controversial matter that ought not to be raised during the war. They disclosed a determined and obstinate opposition to the whole policy of liberalising the administration of the minor Indian provinces by associating with a Lieutenant-Governor an Executive Council. And, secondly, because the official papers on the subject laid before Parliament,—as to which Reuter was silent and which have not, though they should have been, simultaneously published in this country,—reveal the presence in the Viceroy's Executive Council of an element entirely out of sympathy with the broad principles of progress which have been laid down by Government and actively opposed to a measure which is the logical outcome of that policy. This opens up a much wider question than the temporary success of the obstructive action of a handful of reactionary peers. The latter is, after all, merely a momentary irritation which can and will be mended; and the power to produce it on a future occasion can be and, again we think will be, removed. But though the presence of reactionary influences in the Indian Government has long been suspected, and indeed has been self-evident, it has not been hitherto supposed that they were of the flagrant and open character revealed in the Minutes of Dissent to this proposal for an Executive Council for the United Provinces written by Sir Robert Carlyle, Sir Harcourt Butler and Sir Reginald Craddock. It is clear to us that men holding views so diametrically opposed to those of the Viceroy and to the declared policy of the Imperial Government have no business to be in the Viceroy's Executive Council. But we shall revert to that aspect of the matter on a future occasion.

We do not think that there is any necessity to deal with all the specious arguments advanced by the coterie of retried Indian administrators, who represent a party with whose view, that every demand for reform that comes from India is merely the clamour of an infinitesimal section of the educated classes, and against the interests of the masses, we are well acquainted. The speeches of Lord MacDonnell and Lord Sydenham were full of the wildest statements, the majority of which do not bear a moment's examination. And with Lord MacDonnell and Lord Curzon everything that stands in support of a proposal they do not like is an accident. The majority on the Viceroy's Council in favour of the Executive Council for the United Provinces, says Lord MacDonnell, was a pure accident. It was only by an accident that an Executive Council was given to Behar and Orissa, says Lord Curzon. It was a mere accident, again, that the form in which the matter came before the House was a Proclamation instead of a Bill. Everything, of course, is an accident. But the gravest accident of all is that the settled policy of the Governor-General in Council and the Secretary of State, who are responsible to the Crown and Parliament, can be upset by the votes of 47 peers who are responsible to nobody, and whose presence and power to do what they did in the House of Lords is in itself a mere accident. It is impossible to be serious and difficult to be patient with people who advance contentions of this kind in a matter which gravely concerns the peace and contentment of this Empire; for it is just as well that Lord Curzon and his friends should be told frankly that accidents of this sort are not prevented in future the accidents,—as those who are better acquainted with present conditions in this country than they are, can testify,—are not unlikely to be converted into disasters.

There are only two questions that require to be answered to settle the matter and the answer to them is clear. The first is: Is this reform demanded by the representative public opinion of the province? Lord MacDonnell says No. The Native chiefs in the United Provinces, to the number of two or three are against it. Great landed proprietors are against it, and only the political class are in favour of it, and to accept it would be to grant a concession to the demands of a microscopical 2 per cent. of the population against the will of 98 per cent. That, of course, is a mere assertion which Lord MacDonnell could not possibly justify, and which is against a great weight of evidence to the contrary. Lord Sydenham says No. The most experienced members of the Viceroy's Council,—that is the minority,—are opposed to it. A large majority of the ruling class of Oudh, are equally opposed. What Lord Sydenham means by the "ruling class" he does not explain. If he means the three chiefs, who have nothing to do with the matter, he is right. If he means the landed proprietors—and he talks so loosely and wildly that he is as likely as not to call them the ruling classes,—he is wrong, as is shown by the evidence of the official papers. And finally, according to Lord Sydenham, there would be about ten thousand in favour as against 48 million who would be either apathetic or hostile, a proportion at which he arrives by pure assumption. Lord Curzon says No; for all the reasons advanced by Lords MacDonnell and Sydenham and because everything else is an accident. We say Yes. Because the only people, who can speak with any sort of authority at all on the matter are the Lieutenant-Governor and the Legislative Council. The Lieutenant-Governor, after carefully canvassing the opinion of the province, recommends the change. The non-official members of the Legislative Council are elected and chosen on a scheme carefully devised by Government to secure a representation of every class and community in the province. They do not all belong to the advanced politicals whom Lord Sydenham holds in undisguised contempt. They represent every phase of opinion and every interest, including that of the landed proprietors. And the non-official members of the Legislative Council have almost unanimously declared in favour of the proposal. Their Resolution on the subject was only defeated in Council by the votes of the official members and the casting vote of the Lieutenant-Governor. The elected representatives of the taluqdars of Oudh, the landed proprietors, voted in favour of the change. There is an end of the matter! Unless the Legislative Councils are a farce, unless Lord Curzon and Lord Sydenham and Lord MacDonnell are prepared to say that the carefully devised scheme of Government has produced Councils that represent nothing and nobody, this makes an end of all their elaborate calculations, their assumptions and assertions, that the reform is demanded only by a microscopical minority. And we can hardly believe that, if Lord Crewe or some other member of the Government had had the sense to get up and drive home the only test that can be applied, the forty odd Tory peers would have had the temerity to follow Lord MacDonnell into the lobby. The second question is whether the measure has the approval and support of the Governor-General in Council. That, we know, it had. It does not in the least matter whether there were three dissentient members or not. If the House of Lords were to be allowed to exercise its veto on the proposals of the Government of India every time it could be demonstrated that the Governor-General's Council was not unanimous or a retrograde old peer said their decision was an accident, there would be an end to all government in this country! The thing is laughable and ludicrous and it is quite offensive to have to discuss it. We trust that when the matter is revived it will come in the first instance before the House of Commons, where there will, at any rate, be a prospect of a serious discussion. And, we trust, also that the Government will show more backbone than was displayed by Lord Crewe. That the accident which has befallen the proposal in the House of Lords must be repaired at the earliest moment, is imperative.

Notes of the Day.

Enver Pasha and von Tirpitz.

It is related that quite recently Enver Pasha dispatched special war medals to General von Falkenhayen and Admiral von Tirpitz, accompanied by a message in which he extolled the Kaiser and the genius of his Chiefs. It is further related that the Turkish coxcomb anticipated the announcement of more assistance in money and munitions from Berlin as the sequel to his generosity. But Enver has yet to learn that Prussia is none too generous a friend, and instead of a promise of more Krupps or even a medal, he got nothing but "Their Excellencies' best thanks for the high honour done them."

German Intrigues in Persia.

The information which we publish on another page of the intrigue of Germany in Persia, besides that which we knew before, —namely the invasion of Azerbaijan and the entire Urumiah district,—gives us but a fleeting glimpse into the difficulties with which the young Shah is beset at the outset of his reign. No one acquainted with India imagined for one moment that the fiery appeals to the Indian soldier to rise against his officers would meet with anything but contempt. In Persia, however, where modern influences have not yet penetrated to any large extent, the preaching of a propaganda is no difficult task, especially as that preaching would be directed against Russia and served up as fuel to the fire of Persian dislike for the northern neighbour. The action of German consular agents has been in distinct contravention of Persian neutrality, and, if the British Government desires to nip the trouble in the bud it should strengthen the hands of the Shah in order to enable him to rid his country of a pest that can become vitally dangerous to the best interests of Iran. Between Turk and Persian there is little love lost; between Persian and Muscovite unfortunately there is less.

Need for British Action.

For Britain there has always been a certain degree of friendship and admiration; but since the inception of the Anglo-Russian Convention there have not been wanting in Persia symptoms of dissatisfaction at Great Britain's policy of co-operation with Russia. Persia cannot unfortunately claim to be the home of any one race, but as the former highway of the world, is the asylum of various tribes, all more or less untouched by the influences of our civilisation, prone to listen to a pretty tale, such as German diplomats know so well how to sing, and very susceptible to the calls of fanaticism. Add to this the presence in the country of a network of German intrigue, stirring up feelings of enmity towards our northern Ally and the tragic situation of the Shah's Government becomes evident. It is high time for the British Government to take some action in Persia before the evil influences at work in that country get the upper hand and endanger the preservation of that integrity to which we are pledged and which it is to our interest to maintain.

A New Railway Enterprise.

The name of Messrs. Killick Nixon & Co., of this city is once more about to be associated with yet another great industrial enterprise in the flotation of a railway to tap the wealthy agricultural district of Mymensingh. This firm's capacity and energy in having exploited and developed the many feeder-railways, which are at present flourishing under their directorship, are too well known to necessitate any special references. It is, however, interesting to note, how much has been accomplished in the comparatively short space of twenty years for the development of India's latent resources by an individual company, with little support outside of what its perseverance and ability could bring to bear. Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co., who now control quite a net-work of feeder-railways, were undoubtedly the pioneers of this useful work, and we believe we are correct in saying that the success which has been achieved was due in a great measure to the initiative of Mr. L. R. W. Forrest, the head of the firm, and his commendable foresight in having brought into being the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway, the first sod of which was cut by the Governor, Lord Sandhurst on February 15th, 1896. The Tapti Valley system was sanctioned in the same year, the first sod ceremony being performed on November 30th 1896; the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway following on five years later, in 1901. Then came the Amritsar Patti, sanctioned in 1904, this branch being of special interest, as profits were divided with Government for the first time. Last year this line, after allowing for the Government's share, paid a dividend of 8 per cent. to the shareholders, equivalent to about 11 per cent. earned. In 1913 the Sara-Serajganj Railway was floated and is still under construction. And, as in the case of the present Mymensingh-Bhairab system, it was worked in co-operation with Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co. of Calcutta. All the railways we have mentioned have continued to afford good sound channels for investment, invariably returning a five per cent. dividend or thereabouts, a matter which can be verified by easy reference.

The Mymensingh Scheme.

The prospects of this new Mymensingh scheme are particularly bright and heavy traffic both in passengers and goods is anticipated. The district through which the new line will pass is very thickly inhabited by what is perhaps the most wealthy agricultural population in India and the system has been carefully surveyed to traverse the centre of the country where all transport, either by road or water, has hitherto been carried on under the most difficult conditions. It may therefore be assumed that the railway, being so favourably situated to serve the needs of the country, and, having so prolific a clientele to cater for, will after a few years' working show financial results to compare favourably with any other railway undertaking in India. The prospectus of the Mymensingh-Bhairab Bazar explains itself, but it should be borne in mind with regard to the shares that the guarantee shares offered, carrying as they do a direct guarantee of 3½ per cent. per annum from the Government of India, are available for the investment of Trust Funds. The difference between the two classes of shares is that while the Guarantee shares are guaranteed to make a return of 3½ per cent. per annum, the Rebate shares are virtually insured, by reason of the rebate from traffic interchanged with both the Assam-Bengal and Eastern Bengal railways, to make a return of 5 per cent. per annum. Should the railways earn over 5 per cent. the same dividend will be declared on both classes of shares without distinction. As will be seen profits over 5 per cent. are to be divided between the Government of India and the Company.

A SONG IN APRIL.

How long, O Love, shall ruthless pride avail you,
Or wisdom shield you with her gracious wing,
When the sharp winds of memory shall assail you
In all the poignant malice of the Spring?

All the sealed anguish of my blood shall taunt you,
In the rich menace of red-flowering trees,
The yearning sorrow of my voice shall haunt you
In the low wailing of the midnight seas.

The tumult of your own wild heart shall smite you,
With strong, unsleeping pinions of desire,
The subtle hunger in your veins shall bite you
With swift and unrelenting fangs of fire.

When Youth and Spring and Passion shall betray you
And mock your proud rebellion with defeat,
God knows, O Love, if I shall save or slay you
As you lie spent and broken at my feet!

SAROJINI NAIDU.
(Written for "The Bombay Chronicle.")

INDIAN STUDENTS AND THE O. T. C.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your issue of January 11th it was stated "we recently reproduced a letter from an undergraduate at Cambridge, complaining of the exclusion of Indians from the Officer's Training Corps at the *two* Universities."

It is so not only at the two premier Universities but is I believe at all the Universities here.

At the Manchester University all the Indian students over 15 in number tried to join the O. T. C. but in vain.

The officer commanding said that he was sorry he could not accept us, as the rules distinctly say that persons of European descent only are eligible.

He, however, directed us to apply to the War Office; we did this, and in reply were told that our patriotism was appreciated, but the proper channel for application was the India Office.

We again made an application to the India Office. The Secretary to the Indian students replied that the matter was under the close consideration of the Secretary of State for India.

In the meantime we were advised to see what the University authorities could do for us.

So that we were given no definite reply but were only referred from one place to the other, until finally, the officer commanding told us that the War Office was very busy and that nothing could be done for us before June.

We are all very much disappointed at not being able to join and be in a position to serve the Empire, not because we are not fit, but because we are *colored* subjects of his Majesty; the existing rules debar all but those of European descent. Probably by June the war will have been over, or it will be too late to take up new men for training and thus the patriotic feelings of the young men will have been damped simply because of old prejudice.—Yours, etc.,

P. B. ADVANI.
The Students Union,
School of Technology,
Manchester,
March 18th, 1915.

Mr. R. E. Gregor-Pearse, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, proceeds home on six months' leave by to-day's Mail.

The Coroner's inquest on the body of the Police Sub-Inspector Surash Chunder Mokerjee victim of the Cornwallis square outrage was again adjourned [illegible] assistant, his orderly [illegible] not at is still in hospital.

THE WAR

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

NOTABLE FRENCH ADVANCE.

IMPORTANT RUSSIAN SUCCESS.

AUSTRIAN AND TURKISH ADMISSIONS.

FALABA MURDERS DENOUNCED.

Since the 4th instant, between the Meuse and the Moselle, the French have gained north-east of Verdun on a front of 20 kilometres from one to three kilometres. The latest communiqué records fresh successes in the same region. A night attack at Eparges enabled them to make a fresh bound in advance.

A Petrograd communiqué states that the Russians have scored an important tactical success near Uszok, where they are crossing the principal ridge of the Carpathians.

A significant statement has been issued by the Viennese Official Agency, which purports to give an idea of the situation in the Carpathians, where the Russians are attacking in force. In commenting upon the "tremendous fighting" in the Uzsok Pass, it guardedly states that "it would be unwise to exaggerate the importance of local successes on either side."

An Admiralty statement says that the last week was for the German pirates, the least successful week, except one, since the commencement of the so-called blockade. Only five vessels were sunk, the total tonnage being 7,904, out of the total arrivals and departures of 1,234 overseas steamers.

The Germans apparently are trying to excuse themselves in deference to the great outcry against their inhumanity towards the passengers and crew of the Falaba. This has evoked a crushing rejoinder from the Press Bureau, which characterises the act as one of murder and gives the lie direct to the equivocations which have been submitted by Germany in extenuation.

Interesting admissions are made by Marshal Von der Goltz regarding the condition of the Turkish Army which he says is "ill-equipped and short of supplies," and looks to her Allies for overcoming the difficulty. Turkey he says, must have free access to central Europe for continuous war supplies.

While the Sultan of Egypt was leaving his palace on Thursday afternoon, an Egyptian trader fired at him, but missed completely. The assailant was immediately seized.

SUCCESSES ON BOTH FRONTS.

SIGNIFICANT ADMISSIONS FROM AUSTRIA AND TURKEY.

SIGNIFICANT FRENCH ADVANCE

FRESH SUCCESSES IN MEUSE REGION.

GERMANS' HEAVY LOSSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, April 9.

Last night's communiqué said:—

In spite of the persistent bad weather there have been fresh successes between the Meuse and the Moselle.

A night attack at Eparges enabled us to make a fresh bound in advance.

We maintained our progress notwithstanding three violent counter-attacks.

We have already counted over a thousand German corpses.

Further south, near Morville, in a lively infantry action, we wiped out a German company.

In Bois D'Ailly and Montmare we carried more trenches, and repulsed counter-attacks.

Since the 4th instant between the Meuse and the Moselle we gained north-east of Verdun on a front of 20 kilometres from one to three kilometres and occupied the heights dominating the course of the Orme.

We carried on the neights of Eparges almost the whole of the strong position held by the enemy on the plateau commanding Combres and retain the ground captured.

In spite of numerous violent counter-attacks near St. Mihiel we captured the entire south-western portion of Bois D'Ailly and between Bois de Mont Marie and Bois-le-pretre, we won on a front of eight kilometres a distance of three kilometres.

The Germans suffered heavy losses.

GAINS CONSOLIDATED.

GERMANS MOWED DOWN AT EPARGES.

PARIS, April 8.

The afternoon communiqué says the results obtained between the Meuse and Moselle have been everywhere confirmed. Rains have soaked the clay soil in Woevre to a great depth rendering the movements of artillery difficult and preventing shells from exploding.

We consolidated and maintained all our gains in spite of counter-attacks of extraordinary violence.

The Germans at Les Eparges were especially violent in the last counter-attack by one and a half regiments, which were completely repulsed. The enemy sustained enormous losses, corpses covering the field. Three hundred Germans, who for a moment were able to advance beyond the German lines were mowed down by machine guns and none escaped.

We have progressed in the Brule wood.

FIGHTING ON THE YSER.

GERMANS DRIVEN IN COMPLETE DISORDER.

LONDON, April 8.

Reuter's correspondent wires that the Belgians drove the Germans from the western side of the Yser in complete disorder and captured a machine gun and ammunition.

After that the enemy showed little activity along the Belgian front.

ENEMY TRENCH BLOWN UP.

GERMANS' ATTEMPT AT REPLY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 9.

"Eye-witness" with the British headquarters, writing on the 6th instant, says the situation is unchanged.

Our guns on the 1st instant made several hits on a house sheltering a German headquarters.

Wounded were afterwards seen being removed therefrom.

Early on the morning of the 3rd we blew up a hundred yards of enemy trenches facing Quinchy.

The German loss is unknown but timber and steel and loop-hole plates were seen hurled high in the air.

The Germans replied by heavily bombarding our defences at Quinchy using over a thousand shells of various calibres.

IMPORTANT TACTICAL SUCCESS.

RUSSIANS CROSSING PRINCIPAL RIDGE.

ENEMY CONSIDERABLY REINFORCED IN CARPATHIANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 9.

A communiqué states that the Russians in the Carpathians have progressed in the valley of the Ondava, dislodging the Austrians.

The Austrian and German troops have been considerably reinforced and attempted to develop an offensive at Mezolaborcz.

They were repulsed with heavy losses.

The Russians scored an important tactical success near Uszok where they are crossing the principal ridge of the Carpathians.

SIGNIFICANT AUSTRIAN STATEMENT.

RUSSIAN MENACE EVASIVELY INDICATED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, April, 8.

The Viennese Official Agency has issued a significant statement.

It says that tremendous fighting is in progress in the Uzsok Pass, but it would be unwise to exaggerate the importance of local successes on either side.

The Austro-German success in the Laboroz Valley did not weigh in the scale sufficiently heavily to justify the expectation of a general decision which modern warfare matures extremely slowly.

RUSSIA'S FORCES IN THE CARPATHIANS.

CONTINUALLY REINFORCED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 9.

The following telegram has been received in Simla from England:—

The "Morning Post" correspondent at Buda Pesth reports that a great portion of the Russian forces, who previously invested Przemysl, are already in the Carpathians. These and new reinforcements enable the Russians to continue the offensive in sanguinary fights continually storming the positions and giving no rest.

The Austrian wounded said "the Russians wear us down with their number and by continuous attacks until we cannot see or move any more and then they charge."

The correspondent says another important factor is the artillery now brought up by the Russians last month. They were short of guns but now they are well supplied with heavy and small calibre guns.

STEADY ADVANCE IN CARPATHIANS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, April 9.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

The Russian advance in the Carpathians is steadily making progress, each day brings the winning of fresh points and the general forcing of the defence has given the whole line a more forward position. The reserve Austro-German troops have been ordered forward and these are believed to total 200,000 men. If this reinforcement fails to stiffen the defence the Russians will emerge clear of the mountains and commence an invasion of the plains.

AUSTRIANS IN DIRE STRAITS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 9.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

It is now universally recognised that the Austrians before the western Carpathian passes are in dire straits. Austria has appealed to Germany for six fresh army corps but it is considered impossible that Germany can adequately respond without serious withdrawals either from East Prussia or from the Western Front.

KING ALBERT'S BIRTHDAY.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S GREETINGS.

WASHINGTON, April 9.

President Wilson has cabled to the King of the Belgians greetings of friendship and goodwill on the occasion of his birthday.

THE FALABA MURDERS.

PRESS BUREAU'S CRUSHING INDICTMENT.

CRIME KNOWINGLY COMMITTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS

LONDON, April 8.

The Press Bureau has issued a crushing reply to the Germans who are trying to excuse themselves for murdering the passengers on the Falaba.

The Press Bureau says the Falaba was unarmed and it is untrue that sufficient time was given for the passengers and crew to escape. The submarine fired a torpedo at short range, making absolutely certain that there must be great loss of life.

The action must have been committed knowingly in order to produce that result.

The conduct of all on board the Falaba was excellent.

GRIMSBY TRAWLER BLOWN UP.

CREW OF NINE MISSING.

LONDON, April 8.

The Grimsby trawler Zarina has been blown up in the North Sea. The crew of nine are missing. Other trawlers saw the explosion, but whether it was due to a torpedo or mine is not known.

5 OUT OF 1,234

ANOTHER UNSUCCESSFUL WEEK FOR PIRATES.

LONDON, April 9.

An Admiralty statement says regarding the British vessels sunk by submarines during the last week, that it was for the Germans the least successful week, except one, since the commencement of the so-called blockade.

Only five vessels were sunk, the total tonnage being 7,904.

This is exclusive of five small fishing vessels with a total tonnage of 914.

In spite of the Easter holidays the total arrivals and departures of overseas steamers was 1,234.

AMERICA AND GERMANY.

QUESTION OF COMPENSATION FOR THE WILLIAM FRYE.

WASHINGTON, April 9.

Germany, replying to the American claim for compensation for the sinking of the William Frye, assumes the liability but demands that the case shall be submitted to a Prize Court.

INTERNED ENEMY VESSELS.

CONDITIONS FOR RELEASING CARGO.

LONDON, April 8.

An agreement, sanctioned by Government, has been reached between the London Chamber of Commerce and the owners of sixteen vessels interned at Padang and Sabang by which the cargo belonging to British and Allied and neutral merchants shall be released on the following conditions:—

Payment of 75 percentage of the freight where it has not been prepaid plus payment of four percentage of the invoiced value of the cargo to cover port and refuge expenses.

Precautions will be taken to prevent payments before the delivery of cargoes and delivery will only be refused if inaccesible.

In order to obviate conceivable difficulty with regard to inaccessibility it is desirable that all cargo owners should communicate with Messrs. Harrisons and Crosfield who are the London Chamber's Eastern agents.

With reference to vessels bound for Australia interned at Java, the Sydney Chamber of Commerce is conducting negotiations.

THE TOURAINE FIRE.

AUSTRIAN CHARGED.

PARIS, April 8.

A man named Swoboda who is charged with causing fire on the liner Touraine has been handed over to the military authorities. He is an Austrian.

La Tourraine was found to be on fire in the Atlantic on March 5. She left New York on February 28 for Havre. It was then suspected that she was the victim of an arson conspiracy.

VON DER GOLTZ'S ADMISSIONS.

TURKS ILL-EQUIPPED.

WAR SUPPLIES A MATTER FOR HER ALLIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, April 8.

Marshal Von der Goltz, in a recent letter to the "Neue Freie Presse," made some interesting admissions.

He said the Turks were ill-equipped and short of supplies. He did not venture to predict the result of the Allies' operations in the Dardanelles, but emphasised that the Turkish forces were the largest ever mobilised.

He attributed the shortage of arms and equipment to the shortness of time and the fact that Turkey was cut off from her Allies.

The results of the war were hitherto satisfactory, although the Turks were not everywhere successful.

Turkey must have free access to central Europe for continuous war supplies. She could help herself, but this was a greater impediment than was desirable in the general interest, consequently, overcoming this difficulty was a matter for her Allies.

DEFENCE OF TURKEY.

ALL ABLE TO BEAR ARMS CALLED UP.

AMSTERDAM, April 8.

The Official Gazette at Constantinople calls up all who are able to bear arms who have hitherto not been liable to military service, including lads, for the defence of coasts and frontiers. Also all immigrants three months after arrival are liable to serve for the duration of the war.

TURKISH CAVALRY NEAR SUEZ CANAL.

CAIRO, April 8.

It is officially announced that a small body of Turkish cavalry was observed yesterday north-east of Kantara. A few shots were exchanged and the enemy retired.

All aeroplane reconnaissances show that no other troops are within reach.

SUPREMACY OF FRENCH AVIATORS.

INDUBITABLY ESTABLISHED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 9.

The French "Eye-witness" says amidst the glorious and more effective deeds of the Army at large the activities of the airmen have been temporarily in the background, but fine weather and longer days have permitted the recrudescence of aerial operations of which the French have taken the fullest advantage.

This is best illustrated by the record of one day's operations on which 45 reconnaissances and 20 range corrections were made, besides numerous splendid raids in which many bombs and thousands of arrows were dropped on railway stations and encampments over a wide front.

Both day and night, in addition to these duties, the airmen were engaged in numerous duels with German aviators, many of whom were brought to the ground.

The supremacy of the French aviators has been indubitably established.

EASTERN BENGAL TORNADO.

EVERYTHING IN WAY DEMOLISHED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NARAINGUNGE, April 9.

Further details of the Eastern Bengal tornado show that commencing from Pubail within the jurisdiction of Kaligunge Thana the storm crossed the Shitlkhaya River and then passed in full force up to the River Meghna demolishing everything in its way. The roofing of sheds and heavy iron chests were lifted by the wind and carried away. Among the fatalities was a woman who was lifted off the ground and blown against a tree, where she was struck on the head by a piece of corrugated iron and killed.

Betle nut plantations were in many places damaged, corrugated sheetings being blown through them destroying trees in their course.

Houses were levelled to the ground.

It is reported that two persons at Kaligunge and eight at Rupgunge lost their lives and numbers of people were severely injured.

ATTEMPT ON SULTAN OF EGYPT.

MISSED COMPLETELY.

ASSAILANT IMMEDIATELY SEIZED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CAIRO, April 9.

The Sultan was leaving the palace yesterday afternoon when a man fired at him, but missed completely.

The assailant was immediately seized.

The Sultan was starting on a round of visits and proceeded unperturbed.

The crowds gave his Highness an ovation on his return.

The assailant is an Egyptian trader, 25 years old.

VICEROY'S WAR NEWS.

SUPPLEMENTARY DETAILS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 9.

The following telegram has been received by the Viceroy from the Secretary of State dated 7th April:—

The Russians report officially great headway near the Rostok Pass in the Carpathians, where they have captured a very important factor of the principal chain and occupied a village on the southern slope.

Altogether they have driven the Austrians back 16 miles between the Lupkow and Oszok Passes, and since the 20th March captured 35,000 prisoners. The retreating Austrians have burnt all the bridges and provisions depots.

An important French official statement gives the number of German officers killed, wounded and missing up to the 15th March as 31,276, of whom nearly 10,000 killed. The previous French statement showed that the German losses of all ranks, killed, wounded and missing, excluding the the wounded able to return to service, average 260,000 a month.

The French continue steady progress in the Woevre, east and south of Verdun.

Sir John French's reports show that quiet prevails on the British front, but he says there are individual activities of daily and nightly occurrence and the general effect of these activities in which our troops continue to show marked superiority is cumulative and of great military value.

Submarines have claimed two more victims in a Cardiff and Grimsby trawler, the crews of both escaped though the Germans were firing at the crew even after they had left the ships in boats.

The Union troops have occupied Warmbad, the southern capital of German South West Africa and the terminus of the railway. Three main bodies of the Union troops are now operating the most northernly being that which occupied Swakopmund on the 14th January. The two more southernly forces have advanced from Luderitz Bay and Schuit Drift on the Orange River with the object of joining hands near Keetmanshoop.

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 8.

The following casualties are announced:

KILLED.

Second-Lieut. G. Ellis, Engineers.
Second-Lieut. E. Molson, Royal Scots.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Major H. H. Marsh, 2nd London Engineers.
Lieut. H. Bayfield, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut. E. M. Winch, Rifle Brigade.

DIED.

Second-Lieut. A. Byfield, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.

LONDON, April 7.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut. C. Blandford, Interpreter.
Lieut. E. E. Calthrop, Engineers.
Second-Lieut. W. N. Carter, Ninth Londons.
Second-Lieut. C. Comelp, Monmouthshires.
Second-Lieut. K. Hallward, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut. G. Seath, East Kents.
Second-Lieut. G. Kidle.

PRISONER.

Second-Lieut. E. Strettell, East Kents.

UNOFFICIALLY REPORTED KILLED.

Lieut. C. H. Bass, Lancashire Fusiliers.

UNOFFICIALLY REPORTED DIED OF WOUNDS.

Captain F. A. Forster, Royal Fusiliers.

UNOFFICIALLY REPORTED DIED AS RESULT OF AEROPLANE ACCIDENT.

Lieut. A. St. J. Warrand, Flying Corps.

Last night's casualty list contained 1,845 men, of whom 630 were killed. To-night's contains 1,044 of whom 236 are killed.

The lists are dated March 23rd and presumably refer to the losses at Neuve Chapelle.

The chief sufferers are the Northamptons, Worcesters, Warwicks, Cameronians, Scots Guards, Sherwood Foresters, Wiltshires, Rifle Brigade, West York; Bedfords, Yorkshires, Middlesex and Border Regiment.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL FOR U.P.

DEBATE IN THE LORDS.

LORD CREWE INSISTS ON A DIVISION.

REMARKABLE OFFICIAL PAPERS.

(By Yesterday's Mail.)

The following is a report of the debate in the House of Lords on Lord MacDonnell's motion for vetoing the proposal of the Viceroy that an Executive Council be granted to the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

On Tuesday, March 16, in the absence of the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Donoughmore took his seat on the Woolsack.

Lord MacDonnell rose to move:—

That, inasmuch as at a meeting of the Indian Imperial Legislative Council held at Delhi on December 12 last the Viceroy used the following words with regard to the discussion of controversial questions during the continuance of the war:—"It is the desire of the Government of India that, so far as may be possible, the discussion of all controversial questions should be avoided during the continuance of the war . . . I and my Government consider that it would be most inadvisable at this juncture, when the minds of all are concentrated on one subject—the protection of the Empire against a ruthless and powerful enemy—to undertake any legislation which might provoke anything approaching controversy and friction"; and inasmuch as the papers laid before this House on Saturday last with regard to the creation of an Executive Council for the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh show conclusively that this is a proposal of a most controversial character, and that the reasons which satisfied this House in 1909 that the proposal was inexpedient continue to exist; an humble Address be presented to his Majesty praying him to withold his consent during the continuance of the war from the draft Proclamation creating such a Council which was laid before this House on February 2 last.

He said that the debate on March 4, 1909, showed that the majority of the House was not satisfied that Executive Councils were desirable in Indian provinces administered by lieutenant-governors, and a few days afterwards a compromise was agreed to by which power was given to create such Councils provided the draft of the order in each case was placed before both Houses for acceptance or rejection. He had no fault to find with the procedure of the Government of India, though the reasons which induced them to raise the question now were of the weakest description. His Majesty's Government, however, did not, as was incumbent upon them, state to Parliament the reasons for placing this Proclamation on the table, and had it not been for Lord Curzon's action it might have passed without notice.

He submitted that Sir John Hewitt's arguments were conclusive against the creation of an Executive Council in the United Provinces. After tracing the subsequent history of the matter, he affirmed that the House of Lords rejected the policy, but said that as a compromise they would consider in each particular case whether there was anything to be said in favour of it. He disputed Lord Morley's contention that the House accepted the policy with a proviso. As far as he could see the papers now before the House advanced in no degree farther the case for the creation of Executive Councils in lieutenant-governorships. In the Viceroy's dispatch of March 26, 1914, a majority in the Governor-General's Council was shown in favour of the policy of creating an Executive Council for the United Provinces, but this majority, he contended, was a pure accident, and the weight of authority was with those members of the Council who dissented. As to the state of opinion in the country, Sir James Meston's report showed that the native chiefs in the United Provinces were firmly opposed to the Government's policy. Great landed proprietors were also opposed to it, and there was really only one class in favour of it, namely, the political class. Only an infinitesimal part of the population was in favour of this proposal. If Parliament accepted the Proclamation it would accept it against the will of 98 per cent. of the population and make a concession to the demands of a microscopical 2 per cent. The proper way to satisfy native claims was to open in the local government of the country full opportunities for the ambitions of the educated natives.

GOVERNMENT IN THE PROVINCES.

Turning to the merits of Council government contrasted with the present government in provinces administered by lieutenant-governors, he said it had been claimed by the Leader of the House that the question was not a novel one but had a history of 80 years behind it. But the Councils involved in the legislation of 1835 and 1854 were very different from the Councils now under discussion. They were devised solely to improve administration, were manned by Civil servants of prolonged experience and proved capacity, and had no connexion with political ends. In the present case, however, the improvement of administrative machinery was subordinated to the satisfaction of the claims of Indian politicians to participate in the highest circles of the Government. This new Council policy had never had fair discussion. The Council granted to Bengal by the Act of 1909 was a salve for the wound supposed to have been inflicted on West Bengal by the creation of the Eastern province. Judged by the standard laid down by the Government of India it was not in any way a measure of administrative reform. That had been effected by the partition of Bengal—a policy to which he was not opposed, believing it desirable to diminish the strain on the Lieutenant-Governor, though he differed from the noble lord opposite as to the manner in which the policy was carried out. Behar and Orissa were the least suited of territories for Council government. Hill tribes lived there who were in the stone age of development.

The general policy of Executive Councils in Indian provinces had never been properly discussed and determined in Parliament, and until such discussion and determination took place it was most inexpedient to proceed with the policy as if it were settled and established. In creating a system of local government for India, and in expanding and remodelling her Legislative Councils, all the reasonable political ambitions of the educated Indian party had, in his opinion, been adequately provided for at the present and for a long time to come; and when the time did come he believed it would be far better to proceed by means of dividing provinces and giving the overburdened lieutenant-governor relief from some of his work than by giving him a Council. British authority in India must, in the ultimate resort, rest on the British official, who alone could be an impartial arbiter between the warring classes and creeds, and he should be unhampered and unfettered in dealing with the emergencies when they arose. There had been a recrudescence of unrest among the Mahomedans and the Hindus, and nothing could be more ill-advised or dangerous for the Empire than to bring a question of this description before public notice during the continuance of the war. A truce on all contentious questions was proclaimed by the Prime Minister at the beginning of the war and by the Viceroy of India, and for the purpose of gaining a chance of carrying this measure through in a guise which was not legitimate it was undesirable that difficulties connected with this question should be excited.

"LEAVE WELL ALONE."

Lord Sydenham, who was indistinctly heard, remarked that he regarded Council government as a very satisfactory system provided that certain conditions were fulfilled. It was necessary in the case of a governor who was new to India, and he believed that in the process of time it would be applied in all provinces. He had come to the conclusion that if Councils were given to lientenant-governors very special arrangements would have to be made defining the powers of the president, and this, so far as he could see, had not been thought out at all. Provinces had been equipped with Legislative Councils, which he regarded as a valuable and necessary step: but for many years to come the masses of India would not attach the least importance to these bodies and would continue to look over their heads to the lieutenant-governor or the governor.

In his opinion the papers laid on the table showed in the most illuminating way not only that there was no case for the proposal at the present time, but that there was a strong case against it. The dissentient minutes of Sir Robert Carlyle, Sir Harcourt Butler, and Sir R. Craddock showed how highly contentious the measures was and they expressed the opinions of by far the most experienced of the Viceroy's Council. A large majority of the ruling class of Oudh, including probably all who had looked into the question, was equally opposed. On Sir James Meston's own showing the vast mass of the population and all its most important and responsible elements were either apathetic or hostile. In the other camp was the advanced political party, and most wisely Sir J. Meston said that this party was "commonly but somewhat misleadingly described as the educated class." There could be no greater mistake than to suppose that the educated class as a whole belonged to the advanced political party. The best-educated Indians, by which he did not mean those who had passed examinations or possessed text-book knowledge, but the men of affairs who studied and thought for themselves, did not, as a rule belong to that party. Only in 1902 were the United Provinces fused into one Government and the fusion was not yet complete. There had not been time yet for full consolidation, and that was another reason for not making another great political change at present. He imagined that 10,000 would be an extravagant estimate of the number of advocates for a Council for the United Provinces, and in this would be included many who had not the slightest idea what Council government meant. But there were 48 millions of people in the United Provinces who were either apathetic or hostile, and whose interests should have consideration. The administration of the United Provinces had been conspicuously successful and progressive in the past, and there was every reason to leave well alone. No consideration of short-lived popularity should induce the House to take a step in the dark at such a time as this. He earnestly hoped, therefore, that the question would be postponed until a time when it could be properly considered.

REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The Marquess of Crewe said he had never heard it suggested that the political truce, while it applied to legislative proposals of all kinds, applied also to Executive acts. If that was laid down, this being an Executive act of the Government of India, it would obviously be easy to reduce the whole executive government to something like a nullity. They would all agree that the actual coming into operation of this Council was not in itself an urgent matter. If the motion had merely meant that while accepting the Proclamation of the Government of India nothing should be done under it until after the war, that was a proposition which he should not have felt himself able to combat to the last, although he might have made some protest against it. But if the motion was an Address to the Crown for the destruction of the present Proclamation, there being power, as there would be, to bring the matter forward again after the close of the war, that was another matter, and he should be compelled, in order to support the Government of India, to divide against the proposal. In the latter sense the motion did not differ in substance from a separate suggestion to decline to entertain the Proclamation. He thought that if it was really the desire of the House to defeat the proposal the more seemly way to do so would be to throw it aside boldly and to face the consequences of such action. It was a pity that those who opposed the proposal should be willing to wait for something to turn up in order to defeat it without incurring the odium of overriding the Government of India. For his part he was not prepared in a matter of his kind to override the clearly-expressed view of the Viceroy.

He recognized the weight of the opinions expressed against the proposal as it stood. He had the pleasure of knowing many of those who had expressed those opinions, and was well aware of their great abilities and services. They were the opinions of Indian Civil servants, of whom each one was well able to conduct the complicated business of controlling a province single-handed.

THE BURDEN OF PERSONAL GOVERNMENT.

But personal government carried out in perfection depended largely upon the character and capacity of those who were responsible. A form of government carried out to the great credit and glory of England by Queen Elizabeth was not equally successful under Charles I. It could not be denied that the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces had a charge of ever-growing magnitude, and the Lieutenant-Governor, while expressing his willingness to undertake it, had shown clearly that he recognized that in a very short time the burden would become too heavy for one man to bear. His noble friend had expressed a preference for the plan of reducing the size of the province when the burden should become too great; but changes of that kind were very difficult matters and could only be made after very careful consideration. He took as a rough test of the work that the Lieutenant-Governor had to undertake the number of officials in the higher branches of Public Service in different areas, and he found that in the United Provinces the number was 132; in Madras, 98; in Bombay, 95; in Bengal, 102; and in Behar and Orissa, only 63, or only about half the number in the United Provinces. An examination of the figures for the Educational Department and the Public Works Department would show much the same results. His noble friend had spoken of the great difficulty which was likely to arise when only one Indian could be appointed on an Executive Council owing to the differences between Hindus and Mahomedans. His noble friend, he thought, had overstated the difficulty as information which he had received led him to believe that no animosity was likely to be caused in one community by the appointment to a Council of a native gentleman belonging to another. He desired to gratify Indian sentiment as far as it could be gratified without radically disturbing changes and he would wish to gratify it freely rather than grudgingly.

THE MODERATE REFORMER.

Lord MacDonnell had paid a certain number of compliments to the educated classes in India, but some of his observations were of a damaging kind.

Lord MacDonnell said nothing was farther from his mind than to make disparaging remarks about the educated natives of India.

Lord Crewe said he was glad to have that statement. He had some experience in the government of Ireland and now for some years in the government of India, and from what he knew of both these countries, he had learned to appreciate the fact that in neither of them was the path of the moderate reformer altogether smooth. He was liable to be assailed from two sides—in the first place, by those who disliked reform altogether; and in the second place by the spurious patriotism of revolutionaries who regarded the moderate man almost as an enemy. So long as he had anything to do with the government of India he was determined so far as he could effect it to show that in government, even while differing as it often must and did from constitutional reformers—he had often differed from them himself and had been abused for doing so—he would always continue to show that he respected their motives and methods. In this connexion he desired to pay a public triubte to the most distinguished of recent Indian moderate reformers, the late Mr. Gokhale. Mr. Gokhale was not only a man of great intellectual power and of the highest personal character, but he was capable of taking wide and generous views on public affairs. In the good sense of the word Mr. Gokhale was an opportunist. No doubt he dreamed dreams and saw visions, as most public men with high hopes and broad views did, but he was certainly one of those who knew how to take occasion by the hand and "make the bounds of freedom wider yet." It was on those lines he framed his political career and hoped for the future of India.

In conclusion, his lordship said, so far as the immediate coming into being of this Council was concerned, its postponement for a time, although in some respects he would regret it, would not be regarded by him as a crucial matter. If, however, this question of either the actual or the constructive rejection of the proposal meant that it would have to be brought up again entirely *de novo*, he and his friends would have to signify their dissent by dividing the House against it.

LORD CURZON'S CRITICISM.

Earl Curzon said he was glad to have an opportunity of joining the noble marquess in the tribute he paid to that eminent Indian, Mr. Gokhale. For five or six years Mr. Gokhale was a member of the Imperial Legislative Council over which he presided, and in that capacity he often had to suffer from the weight of Mr. Gokhale's blows. He had never met a man of any nationality more gifted with Parliamentary capacities. Mr. Gokhale would have obtained a position of distinction in any Parliament in the world, in the British House of Commons. Proceeding, Earl Curzon said Lord Crewe had said very little about the contents of the papers which were laid before the House at the end of last week. That was not surprising, because he agreed with Lord Sydenham that there had rarely if ever been presented to the House a collection of papers of a more one-sided or, looking at their argument, of a more overpowering character. He had never known a case in which so many guns were directed from one side and to which the other side made so feeble a response. He shared the astonishment of Lord MacDonnell that Lord Crewe should have thought it possible by merely laying a Proclamation upon the table to proceed with this great administrative change, while he had in his possession papers indicating the most acute differences of opinion amongst eminent men in India. So far as he (Lord Curzon) knew those papers would never have been laid before the House but for his intervention.

METHODS OF ADMINISTRATION.

Having been head of the Government of India for nearly seven years, he was able to form views about the different methods of administration which prevailed, and by the end of his time he would have been disposed to say that the best form of government, that which brought the governor into closest contact with the people, was that of Chief Commissioner. But one knew that as a province developed a stage was reached in which it was entitled to a lieutenant-governor. If it was a question of government by a lieutenant-governor alone or by a lieutenant-governor with a Council, he would be inclined to pronounce for the former as being more prompt, more efficacious, and, he believed, more popular with every section of the people. Those were his abstract views. He would be prepared to waive them in the case of this or any province had incontestable evidence been forthcoming that there was a very powerful opinion in favour of the change in the province. He had looked for such evidence in the papers laid before the House; but Lord MacDonnell had completely established his case when he said that the opinion of the province was all in one direction.

The vast majority of the people were perfectly content with the existing form of government, and the Lieutenant-Governor himself gave a most halting, hesitating, and half-hearted opinion in favour of a change which anyone who read the papers could see he really disliked. He did not think Lord Sydenham was underestimating when he said that only 10,000 out of a population of 50,000,000 were in favour of the change. The Governor admitted that the only class who really desired this reform were the advance or political party. He could quite understand it being argued that, although they were numerically insignificant, in point of education and intelligence they represented an important section of the community and were a factor to be taken into consideration. But the opinion of Sir Harcourt Butler on the point was of the utmost value, and he, speaking with more than 20 years' intimate knowledge of the province, said:—"I do not think that there ever was a time when I was less inclined to make any structural change in the administration of the province."

THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

What degree of importance ought to be attached to the recommendations they had received from the Government of India? The noble marquess opposite had put the question on an entirely wrong basis when he said, "I am not prepared to overrule the Viceroy." This was not a question of the Viceroy. It was a question of the Governor-General in Council. It was impossible to distinguish the Viceroy from his Council, and Lord MacDonnell had shown that there was not a majority in favour of this proposal in that Council. In fact the majority at the moment when it was discussed appeared to have been against it. It was therefore misleading, to talk about overruling the Viceroy. What support was there for the scheme? Three out of the five living lieutenant-governors of the province had stated that they were opposed to it. The Hobhouse Decentralization Committee argued against it.

No analogy could be drawn from the case of Behar and Orissa. It was only by accident that an Executive Council was given to this territory—only because it was created out of the *disjecta membra* of the old Bengal, which had enjoyed Council Government, and of which it was not desired to deprive this portion. Then, instead of the proclamation creating that Council lying on the table for discussion—as they had a right to expect under the terms of the agreement—the matter was dealt with in a Bill comprising various changes in the Government of India. Their lordships were thus deprived of the power of dealing with the matter except at the cost of a conflict with the other House. They had never had an opportunity of dealing with the proposal to create a Council for Behar and Orissa. It was quite clear that sufficient time had not elapsed to enable any opinion to be given upon the experiment. Similar considerations applied in the case of the Executive Council in Bengal. The argument of analogy was one which could not be used with any force by the Government.

The argument that this was a change which, if not wanted now must come, and that therefore in order to have a quiet time we must give it now, was an argument of the lowest expediency. It was the kind of argument one had sometimes heard about female suffrage or the Channel Tunnel.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR INDIANS.

He understood the noble marquess, however, to say his sympathy with the proposal rested in the main on the ground that it would give increased opportunity for the employment and interest of Indians in local administration. But this was not primarily a question of the employment of Indians If it were a question only of giving a chance to some eminent Indian, or of extending the opportunities generally offered to that community, he would be inclined very strongly to favour it. When the noble viscount opposite proposed to make a great change in the India Office and appoint two Indian members to his Council, he gave, when asked for his opinion, immediate and unhesitating approval. In the discussion on the India Councils Bill he never said a word against putting an Indian on any Executive Council except that of the Viceroy. If an Executive Council were going to be given to the United Province, he would, so far as lay in his power, insist on an Indian being on the Council. But the question was not that of finding an opportunity for an Indian, but what was the best administration for the province

He could not accept the distinction which had been drawn between legislation and an executive act under the truce. It was a mere accident that the form in which the matter came before the House was a proclamation instead of a Bill. Five or six years ago they retained their right to deal with it by an address to the Crown. The words of the Viceroy distinctly implied that business of a controversial character—and that covered administrative acts as well as legislation—should not be proceeded with during this time. He thought the noble lord who had submitted the motion entirely justified in doing so. If it were carried he took it that whilst no further step could be taken during the continuance of the war by the Government of India, afterwards with the consent of the Secretary of State they would be able to lay another proclamation on the table.

Lord MacDonnell said the noble lord had correctly interpreted his views.

The Marquess of Crewe said the effect of the proposal did not appear to differ from a simple refusal to accept the proclamation now.

Earl Curzon said that, after a refusal, Governments did not readily take up a proposal again. He hoped that at some future date the discussion would be revived, and that the step taken to-night necessitated by the circumstances of the case would be without prejudice to that discussion when it did arise.

Lord MacDonnell said that as he understood, unless an Address was presented to the Crown within 60 days, the Proclamation would take place according to the Act. He did not desire that the Proclamation should take place. If there was any way of postponing the operation of the Act and reviving the present discussion after the termination of the war, that would satisfy him. During the continuance of the war the Proclamation should not take effect. The simplest way, he submitted, would be an Address that the King should withhold his assent from the Proclamation, and then it would be open to the noble marquess to reopen the whole matter.

THE MOTION CARRIED.

Their lordships divided and the numbers were:—

For the motion	47
Against	26
Majority for	—21

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

In response to the request made by Lord Curzon in the House of Lords on February 16, a Parliamentary White Paper (No. 49) was published on Saturday, March 13, containing various despatches "relating to the creating of an Executive Council for the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh." It will be remembered that the draft proclamation was issued on February 15 as a White Paper (No. 30).

THE OPPOSITION OF SIR JOHN HEWETT.

The first three documents in the present series relate to past history. The opening paper purports to give an extract from a letter addressed on February 1, 1909, to the Government of India in the Home Department by the Chief Secretary to the Government of the United Provinces. It reveals some interesting glimpses of the incurably bureaucratic cast of Sir John Hewett's mind. He observes that if it be assumed that an Executive Council is to be appointed for the United Provinces, he "knows of nothing in the condition of those provinces which, provided that suitable nominees can be obtained, should prevent the appointment of Indian members to it." But in the very next sentence he declares that he is in great doubt as to whether qualified candidates will be available, and the usual objections are made that a non-official nominee would represent only restricted interests and would be lacking in acquaintance with the transaction of public business. The statement is also made that there is no effective demand in the provinces for any such appointment of an Indian, and that Hindus would resent the selection of a Mahomedan, and vice versa.

The second paper is a despatch addressed on March 20, 1909, to Sir John Hewett by Sir Harold Stuart, who was then Home Secretary to the Government of India. It breathes a very different spirit. Sir John Hewett is asked for his opinion on the larger question whether the enlargement of the Legislative Councils and the extension of their functions do not render it desirable to obtain from Parliament the power to create Executive Councils wherever the conditions of a particular province demand it. The reply shows no advance on the position previously taken. It is admitted that public opinion has manifested itself in favour of the establishment of an Executive Council, but Sir John Hewett persists in his contention that the work of government in the United Provinces has not passed, and is not likely at any early date to pass, beyond the capacity of one man. The letter concludes with a characteristic gibe at the Decentralisation Commission which had ventured to suggest that Lieutenant-Governors were overburdened with work.

SIR JAMES MESTON REOPENS THE CASE.

There the matter appears to have rested until March 29, 1914, when the Government of India addressed a despatch (Paper No. 4) to the Secretary of State. The history of the intervening years is recapitulated, and it is observed that Sir James Meston now favours the proposal which Sir John Hewett refused to countenance. The Lieutenant-Governor's leading arguments are thus summarised:—

He thinks that the efficient discharge of the duties of his position is at present still within the compass of one man: but he points out that the volume of work is steadily growing, while in certain directions a rapid and large increase is to be anticipated. He concludes, therefore, that it is impossible to say that the burden of provincial rule will continue, for any length of time, to be such as a single man can bear. Secondly, he observes that given a certain stage of advancement, the demand for the enlistment of the assistance of an Indian gentleman in the highest circles of Government (which has already been conceded in the case of the Viceroy's Executive Council and in those of the three Presidencies and one Lieutenant-Governorship) cannot logically or profitably be indefinitely resisted. On these grounds the Lieutenant-Governor holds that the creation of an Executive Council is a certain development of the near future, consistent with the whole trend of progress which British administration has acknowledged and encouraged, and he considers that it is better to recognise these facts now than at a later stage, when it may be represented that the innovation was forced upon us rather than accepted as a step in the march of progress, which is the legitimate and foreseen sequel of past action.

To the minds of the majority of us (say the Government of India) these conclusions are just and wise. They hold it to be too late to reopen any theoretical discussion as to the relative merits of single or of council government.

It has been recognised that at one stage of administrative evolution the former is preferable, but that at a later stage, when the bulk of administration becomes larger and more complicated, the latter ensues as a natural consequence, involving, as is now admitted to be the case, the association of an Indian member in the highest position of authority.

THE VICEORY ON EXPEDIENCY.

On the main question of expediency, then, they are of opinion that the time of transition has arrived in the case of the United Provinces. While the precedent of Behar and Orissa is admitted to have been governed in part by special circumstances, they find it difficult to maintain that what has been there declared to be justifiable is in advance of the present needs of its far more important neighbour. Lastly, they dilate upon the great political advantage to be obtained by adding an Indian gentleman to the government of a large province. "With the increasing difficulties and complexities of administration in an advanced community, the inclusion of an Indian member is a factor of great importance in directly associating the people with the administration." In conclusion, they draw attention to the rapid alteration in the conditions since 1909.

It is now possible to judge the working of the enlarged Legislative Councils, upon which special stress was laid by Lord Minto's Government, and a request for this change has been definitely preferred, both in the Imperial Council and in the provincial Legislative Council, and has found much non-official support. Presumably our predecessors anticipated a slower development than has actually occurred. In any case, we can only be guided by the facts as we find them. Agreeing, as we do, with the Lieutenant-Governor, that the constitution of an Executive Council in the United Provinces is inevitable, the only choice seems to us to lie between taking up the matter now or postponing it for a few years, and concur in the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor that the former is the preferable course.

Three minutes of dissent are appended to this despatch. The writers in each case are members of the Civil Service, Sir Robert Carlyle, the Revenue Member of Council, declares that even if the form of administration by a Lieutenant-Governor in Council had proved a success in other provinces—which he does not admit—he would be adverse to imposing it upon the United Provinces, where there is in many places disquieting hostility between Hindus and Mahomedans, and where it would be distasteful to the ruling chiefs and the majority of the aristocracy.

SIR HARCOURT BUTLER ON RELIGIOUS ANIMOSITY.

Sir Harcourt Butler, the Education Member (whose minute is dated March 21, 1914), expounds the same views at greater length. The religious argument is thus treated:—

I welcome at every turn increased consultation with Indian opinion, but I see in the hostility of the Hindus and Mahomedans a powerful argument against appointing an Indian Member of Council at the present time in the United Provinces. The feelings of the Mahomedan if a Hindu were elected, or of the Hindu if a Mahomedan were elected, can readily be imagined and I fear that with the masses the Government might lose its reputation for impartiality. The educated classes would no doubt probably reflect that by an alternation of Hindu and Mahomedan they would secure a balance of advantage, but when feelings are as embittered as they now are between Hindus and Mahomedans in Northern India the educated classes are quite unable to control the masses of the people. I have known the Province intimately for twenty-three years, and . . . I do not think that there ever was a time when I was less inclined to make any structural change in the administration. . . . In my opinion, we should wait a few years and see how the arrangement works in Behar and Orissa. It is easy to defend a policy of delay.

SIR REGINALD CRADDOCK ON PERSONAL RULE.

Sir Reginald Craddock, the Home Member, spreads his comments over two and a half pages of print. The views he expresses are those which might be expected from an official whose entire service has been confined to the Central Provinces. He is good enough to acknowledge that a Governor from England needs an Executive Council. A Lieutenant-Governor stands on a different plane: an Executive Council can only create either undesirable rivalry or friction, and there will be want of the "promptness of decision and firmness of policy which are at all times so essential to success in India."

Personal rule, outside platform speeches and newspaper articles, counts for as much as ever in India, not only with the people at large, but even with the very persons who make the speeches and write the articles in favour of council government.

After examining the precedents of Bengal (when still under a Lieutenant-Governor) and Behar and Orissa, and dismissing them as inapplicable, Sir Reginald Craddock postulates four conditions which must, he holds, be satisfied before a Lieutenant-Governorship in Council can be introduced into any other province. The existing system must be in danger of breaking down, the new system must be proved to be efficient elsewhere, and to be suitable to the conditions obtaining in the province to which it is sought to extend it, and, finally, it must be shown that there is no alternative.

(Continued on page 11.)

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL FOR U. P.

(Continued from page 10.)

Not a single one of these conditions is declared to be fulfilled in the case of the United Provinces. "All Governments are liable to have particular incidents or particular errors of judgment against them" but "the United Provinces Government has always enjoyed a well-deserved reputation as a particularly virile and efficient administration." It is "dangerous to assume that because a certain form of government may be thought, after a very insufficient test, to be suitable to the comparatively peaceful and unwarlike people of Bengal and of Behar and Orissa it would therefore be safe to extend it to a population which contains so many turbulent elements and to a province which includes many of the fighting races of Northern India." Nor is the last condition satisfied, for redistribution of territory is always present as a remedy for unwieldiness.

"GRACEFUL CONCESSIONS" A MISTAKE.

Sir Reginald Craddock next approaches the reasons which "appear to have weighed most" with his colleagues and with Sir James Meston.

"They regard it as expedient to comply with a request preferred by the local Legislative Council, and purporting to reflect a section of public opinion, before that request becomes a demand, the demand a clamour, and that clamour an agitation. Secondly, they consider it politically expedient to associate an Indian with the government of this large province, and the creation of a council is the only means whereby to secure that end."

The second reason is discreetly ignored. On the first point Sir Reginald intimates his dislike to "importing the theory of graceful concessions into the sphere of administrative and political reforms."

"Graceful concessions may take the shape of individual acts of clemency or conferment of Government favours, but constitutional reforms should not be introduced merely because they may become necessary at some future time. If the United Provinces Government be now granted a Council, the Government are definitely committed to the opinion that this system has passed its experimental stage and is a superior from of government, and the presure upon us to make the same concession to the Punjab will be greater and not less than in the case of the United Provinces. The intrinsic differences between the two provinces will be swept aside, for the demand will take no account of them, and the precedent of one graceful concession will render it all the more difficult to refuse another. . . . . In these circumstances I would certainly wait until, in Sir James Meston's words, "the number of persons who ask for a Council are large enough to represent the reasoned demands of the whole community."

THE STATE OF OPINION IN THE PROVINCES.

The next paper in the collection is the letter written by Mr. Burn, the Chief Secretary at Allahabad, on behalf of Sir James Meston. It is dated as far back as September 11 1913, so that it will be seen that the Government of India, whose despatch is dated March 26, 1914, took six months to consider the proposals. The letter points out that when a resolution in favour of an Executive Council was debated in the Legislative Council in March, 1912, it was lost by the casting vote of the Lieutenant-Governor, that every one of the speakers were Indian non-officials and that they were unanimous in their support of the resolution. "The question is one which will clearly be a topic of continuous argument, not to say agitation, in the Press and elsewhere, and the Lieutenant-Governor would respectfully urge that it merits a pronouncement by the Government of India." Mr. Burn proceeds to sketch the different aspects from which the question appears to be viewed. He begins with "what is commonly, but somewhat misleadingly, described as the educated class," but "more suitably as the advanced or political party." It is declared to embrace the bulk of the Hindu Press and a considerable and growing section of the Mahomedan, all the adherents of the National Congress, a large section of the Moslem League and its branches, and a considerable number of men of independent habits of thought, in both the landed and professional classes, who do not belong to either the Congress or the Moslem League. "The views of this congress are strongly in favour of the establishment of an Executive Council."

THE VIEWS OF THE OUDH TALUQDARS.

The landed classes are stated to be divided in opinion. The elected representatives of the taluqdars of Oudh, in both the Imporial and Legislative Councils, voted in favour of the change, but "prominent taluqdars who sit in Council as nominal representatives of other bodies than their own" have voted against it. The Association, when asked for a formal expression of their views, found the question to be "one of such controversy and delicacy" that they did not attempt to discuss it. The members were, however circularised, and 24 expressed themselves in favour and 30 as opposed to an Executive Council. At the same time, several of the prominent talukdars refrained from replying to the circular; and the joint-secretary of the Association informed Sir James Meston that the upshot of the whole matter might be taken to be that "the talugdars did not on the whole, object to a Council, but would not ask for it until the Lieutenant-Governor considers it necessary." The attitude of the landholders in the Agra province is represented as not dissimilar; but "thy are not so accustomed to examine political questions," and the suggestion is hazarded by Mr. Burn that, in spite of signs of a cleavage, they would "more readily follow any agitation on the subject which might be promoted by t.. professional classes."

With regard to the middle classes and the mass of the people, "it may be taken that there is no opinion on the subject at all," except in so far as they "adopt their views ready-made from the Press." There remain the three ruling chiefs, the commercial community, and the officials. The Raja of Tehri is a minor, but both the Nawab of Rampur and the Maharaja of Benares object to an Executive Council. The Upper India Chamber of Commerce have recorded the view that, while preparations for the introduction of a Council may reasonably be undertaken, there is no proved need for it at the moment, that it would be expensive, and that in no case must it be made a reason for abolishing the Board of Revenue. As for the officials, "there seems no question that the majority would be adverse to a change." Mention is made of the "apprehension frequently expressed that a Council would be the first step towards replacing the Lieutenant-Governor by a Governor taken from outside the province, a measure which would be extremely distasteful to the vast majority of the men now serving in the province."

Sir James Meston's own conclusions are accurately summarised in the extract from the Government of India's despatch, which we have already given. The main question, as he puts it, is not whether an Executive Council need be discussed on its merits but at what point of time it should be established. He "thinks the Government would be in a stronger position if it concedes the point before the agitation becomes so strong and widespread that the concession would have the appearance of yielding to undesirable pressure"; and he therefore recommends that the necessary steps should be taken.

LORD CREWE'S DESPATCH.

Lord Crewe's despatch in reply to the Government of India is dated July 3, 1914 He says:—

In the three Presidencies and in the important province of Behar and Orissa under a Lieutenant-Governor, the Council form of government is now permanently established to the general contentment of the governed. In the form in which these Councils are now constituted, they at once give an opportunity for the association of Indians in the highest positon of authority, and provide that in the general conduct of affairs the opinions, the sentiments, and even the prejudices of the Indian community should be given due weight. They provide an element of continuity that is necessarily wanting in a one-man government, and they give indispensable relief to the head of the Government in the proceedings of his Legislative Council and in the detailed administration of the province. The extension of Council government to a province as important and, in many respects, as advanced as the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh is, I am convinced, inevitable in the not remote future. I accept the conclusion at which the present Lieutenant-Governor has arrived that at present there is no definite wish in the community at large for a change in the form of government, and he is the best authority for the statement that the burden of single government is not as yet beyond his powers. But he admits that it is rapidly growing, and it is impossible to overlook his evidence, that the drift of public opinion, as expressed in the periodical Press and in the Legislative Council, is in the direction of Council government for the province, or to ignore the magnitude of the task which the present system of administration places upon the Lieutenant-Governor.

With regard to the minutes of dissent, Lord Crewe observes that "postponement to an indefinite future date, on the ground that single government is, and will continue to be, the only safe and expedient form of government for the province, is politically impossible." He finds more in favour of Sir Harcourt Butler's suggestion of postponement for a limited period:—

"His intimate knowledge of the province must be held to give peculiar weight to his account of the religious animosities which unfortunately distract the great mass of the people. But I am unable to see that the present form of government in the province has any special efficacy in dealing with this state of things, or that a Council Government would necessarily be incapable of meeting a difficult situation with the requisite vigour; while if the existence of these animosities were held to be a fatal obstacle to the conferment of Council Government, the change might be postponed to an indefinitely remote future. I cannot but hope that a new order of things, which would call the leading men of the province to share in the Executive Government, would have a salutary and softening influence on these dissensions.

The remaining documents show that the period between the date of this despatch and December 25, 1914, was occupied by a discussion as to the retention or otherwise of the Board of Revenue and the number of members of the proposed Executive Council. The Secretary of State's final decision was that the Board should be maintained at its present strength of two members, and that the Executive Council should consist of the Lieutenant-Governor and two members, "one of whom should ordinarily be an Indian."

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION'S PROTEST.

A meeting of the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association was held in the Chamber of Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta on Wednesday at which the following resolutions were passed:—

That a general meeting of the members of the Bombay Presidency Association should be convened for the purpose of appealing to the proper authorities to extend Lord Hardinge's term of office as Viceroy.

To represent to the Secretary of State that the action of the House of Lords in the matter of the creation of an Executive Council for the United Provinces is causing great disappointment in the country especially on account of the reasons advanced by Lord Curzon, Lord Macdonnell, and Lord Sydenham, that so large a province should be administered by personal rule rather than by an Executive Council.

In accordance with the Resolution Sir Pherozshah M. Mehta, President and Chairman of the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association, has sent the following telegram to the Secretary of State for India:—

The Council of the Bombay Presidency Association beg respectfully to bring to your Lordship's notice the serious disappointment caused all throughout India by the action of the members of the House of Lords in stopping the creating of an Executive Council for the United Provinces. The Council deplores this action all the more in consequence of the reasons assigned for so retrograde a step, namely, that so large a Province should be still administered under one person's rule rather than by an Executive Council. This has produced at the present juncture a most unfortunate result on the minds of the people.

INTRIGUE IN PERSIA.

AN APPEAL TO INDIA.

(By Yesterday's Mail.)

The Secretary of State for India communicated the following on March 18:—

Documentary evidence has reached His Majesty's Government proving conclusively that German consular officers in Persia and the agents of the German firm of Wonckhaus have been engaged in intrigues with the object of facilitating the Turkish invasion of Persia and of raising the tribes against Great Britain, thus flagrantly violating Persian neutrality. For example, not only were the agents of Messrs. Wonckhaus at Ahwaz and Mohammerah found to be in direct communication with the Turkish troops, but an elaborate plot has been discovered of which Afghanistan, the Frontier, and the Indian Army are the objective. Herr Wassmuss, who was formerly German Consul at Bushire, and has recently been appointed German Consul at Shiraz (where Germany has no commercial interests and has not hitherto had a consul), was the prime mover in this.

It is now known that he was at Cairo shortly before the war, and in Constantinople when war broke out. Accompanied by four other Germans and four Indians who were sent from Berlin to join him at Constantinople, he made his way to the Persian frontier, and thence to Shiraz. Among his effects was a box containing several thousand violently inflammatory pamphlets in the English, Urdu, Hindu, Punjabi, and Sikh languages, addressed to the Indian Army, calling on them to take the opportunity to throw off the hated yoke and rise and kill their officers. A long appeal to Musulman soldiers in India was also found, urging them to join in *jehad*. This person is now at Shiraz awaiting instructions from the German Legation at Tehran.

Not less discreditable is a correspondence which has come into our possession between the German Legation and the Consul at Bushire. Some time ago a large consignment of arms and ammunition arrived at that port, and was hurriedly and secretly conveyed up-country by the Swedish officers of gendarmerie. The following telegrams were exchanged:—

From German Legation to German Consul, Bushire:—

Thanks for news regarding arms. Please henceforth do not manifest any further interest. Weapons will be fetched away for our secret object.

From German Consul to German Legation:—

Weapons were fetched away some days ago by Swedish officer. My promotion of this affair has remained inconspicuous throughout.

Light is thrown upon the "secret object" by the following facts. The German Consul had been in communication with the Persian Sheikh Rais Ali of Dilwar, a coast town some miles to the south of Bushire, regarding a proposed attack on the latter place which Rais Ali was apparently anxious to begin at once. The German Legation telegraphed as follows on February 19:—

Reference telegram No. 25, dated Tehran, 1st instant, regarding undesirability of immediate action by Rais Ali, and the absolute futility of independent action. Please hold him well in hand, and assure him confidently of a movement in the spring. If you really think him reliable and consider that circumstances are ripe for action there, would it be a good thing to make out a plan secretly with him which would be combined with an already arranged secret action led from here, and would at the same time win over all Persia? As soon as possible I will let you know secretly further on this matter.

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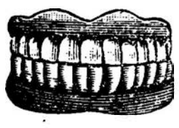

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Continued on 6th Column.

ITALY'S CHOICE.

DISTRACTING FACTORS.

PRICE OF NATIONAL GREATNESS.

(By Yesterday's Mail)

"The Times" published the following letter from its correspondent at Rome during mail week.

When German ambition finally resolved to put the fate of Europe to the test, four of the other five Great Powers had no alternative but war. To Italy only there remained a choice. She had joined the German-Austrian Alliance owing to deep mistrust of France; she had remained in it partly for the same cause, but at least as much by reason of her deeper mistrust of Austria-Hungary. Of Italo-Austrian relations, Italians said, "Siamo amici pen non essere nemici."

For Italy, the Triple Alliance was purely defensive, and the limited obligations she had incurred towards her partners did not apply in the case of the challenge flung down last August. In fact, Austria-Hungary's attack upon Serbia gave Italy ground for denouncing the alliance at once, had she been so minded. Italy had her choice, and she rightly refused to be drawn into an enterprise about which she had never been consulted—an enterprise, moreover, which threatened vital interests. The fatal steps of Germany and Austria-Hungary gave back her freedom of action.

As the months passed and with each passing month it became clear that the end of hostilities would see a new Europe and a new Asia Minor, a fresh dilemma presented itself to Italy, a dilemma shared by the three Balkan States not yet involved in the war. The new choice is far harder than the old. In August the way was clear enough. Interest and inclination pointed the same path, and along that path lay room to consider further.

To-day the position is difficult in the extreme, and its difficulty is reflected by the extraordinary uncertainty of public opinion. There are very many Italians, and their numbers are increasing, who are convinced that Italy should throw all her weight on the side of the Triple Entente, who find in this course the only way to safeguard Italian interests and Italian prestige, to secure for Italy a fitting place in the new Europe which they foresee. There are others who hold firmly that Italy ought not to abandon her neutrality, and between these two extremes there sways a great host of hesitating Hamlets.

NEUTRALIST ARGUMENTS.

Among the many arguments brought forward against the abandonment of neutrality there is the contention that, as the "casus foederis" did not arise, the Triple Alliance is still actually operative; that it would have to be formally denounced by Italy, and that only a hostile act on the part of Germany or Austria-Hungary would justify such a move. Apart from the fact that Austria-Hungary's disregard of the Balkan clause has given full grounds for denunciation, definite provocation has already been given by Germany; for the presence of German officers and German agents in the interior of Libya appears to be no longer a matter of doubt. If the Triple Alliance has still to be denounced, cause can readily be shown.

Another argument against putting the fate of Italy to the touch is based on the old diffidence, the old lack of trust in the mettle of the Italian people. It is said that if reverses came, and the endless lists of casualties that are inseparable from modern war on the grand scale, the temper of the people would not stand the strain. It will be remembered that similar prophecies of reaction were made in the early days of the Tripoli campaign. They proved false. There is, of course, no sort of comparison between the losses suffered in Libya and the sacrifices which would have to be faced if Italy joined in the European struggle. But the reminder is pertinent.

There is one particular factor in the situation which must not be lost sight of in discussing the uncertainty of Italian opinion to-day. Germany has imposed itself (in the German sense of the word) upon the Italian mind. Germany has known how to advertise, and incessant advertisement has made the desired impression. German organization, German thoroughness, German inventiveness, German persistence— these have been drummed into Italian ears long before the war, so that, over and above the due meed of appreciation which no one can deny to these German qualities, there is in the average Italian mind an almost superstitious belief in things German, which has given rise to an exaggerated respect for German prowess.

The struggle of views in Italy to-day is simply the climax of the long struggle that has gone on since the country became united. It is asked again deliberately, as often before, whether Italy can afford the sacrifices demanded of a great power. This is called "being practical" and the "practical" men decry the bolder spirits as "visionaries." In the past Italy has owed great things to her dreamers. Here, as everywhere, they have been "the movers and shakers." To-day again the issue lies between those who dream and those who dread—those who dream of a greater Italy and those who dread the price. Perhaps the price may seem too great. The Italian Government has to decide, and the burden of choice is heavy.

PRINCE BULOW'S OVERTURES.

The effervescence of the last few days seems to be subsiding. The "Corriere della Sera" and the "Giornale d'Italia" insist that mountains are being made out of molehills. The "Messaggero," after sounding the alarm with an article by Signor Bissolati, which also appeared in the "Secolo," talks this morning of "Prince Bulow's futile move," and says that "Italy's position remains to-day as it was yesterday."

The "Stampa" continues to discuss the progress of the negotiations between Italy and Germany, and emphasizes the importance of the interviews of Prince Bulow with Signor Salandra and Baron Sonnino. To the outside observer such meetings would seem perfectly natural at a moment which undoubtedly is critical.

The main cause of the excitement has certainly been the meeting of Signor Salandra with Signor Giolitti. Signor Giolitti's influence is suspected and feared by his adversaries, and this consultation with him, which might have seemed, and at first did seem, an obvious move for a government anxious to assure solidarity in the face of a crisis has aroused all kinds of anxious speculations. It is not without reasons that Signor Salandra and Baron Sonnino are trusted by the great bulk of Italian opinion and to hint on the strength of rumours that they are unmindful of the honour and interest of Italy is not playing the game. Seven months of uncertainty has made people "jumpy."

BAITS TO ITALY.

REPORTED CROWN COUNCIL IN VIENNA

The "Daily Mail" correspondent at Paris wired the following extract from the "Temps" during mail week:—

"A Crown Council was held last Monday in Vienna in order to consider the question of the concessions to be made to Italy. The Emperor and several high personages of the Empire, notably Count Tisza, Baron Burian, and Count Hoetzendorf, Chief of the General Staff, were present.

"In spite of the fact that all these dignitaries were favourable to the German scheme, the Emperor made a long resistance, but finally consented to negotiations being opened with the Roman Government on the basis of territorial concessions in the Trentino district on the western frontier and in the region of Isonzo on the east. These concessions would be called 'rectifications of frontier.'

"It appears that the Emperor was induced to accept this sacrifice by its being pointed out to him that it was much more a matter of negotiating than of coming to any result, and that the concessions made might always be regained or largely compensated for later on, as an Austro-German victory was not in doubt. As a result of this decision of the Crown Council, Prince Bulow made official overtures to the Italian Government."

On the other hand, the correspondent of the "Temps" at Petrograd says that the Rome correspondent of the Russian semi-official Agency claims to learn from a reliable source that the Italian Government will not be satisfied with Prince Bulow's proposals as agreed to by Austria.

SERIOUS DACOITY NEAR CALCUTTA.

RS. 12,000 LOOTED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 9.

Another serious dacoity was committed on Monday night in the house of a landowner in the village Poinen, in Diamond Harbour. At about mid-night some twelve armed dacoits broke into the house, tied the inmates with ropes and looted property valued at Rs. 12,000.

BANK OF BENGAL RATE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 9.

The Bank of Bengal rate of interest remains unchanged.

GERMAN FEARS IN BELGIUM.

MENACE OF A SEA ATTACK.

FRONTIER POSTS BEING GUARDED.

(By Yesterday's Mail.)

Writing from Amsterdam the special correspondent of "The Times" says:—

All the reports lately received from Belgium testify to the extreme anxiety of the Germans to prevent the leakage of news over the frontier. For a long time past sentries have been posted at short intervals on the boundary line between Belgium and the Netherlands. These guards are constantly on the alert to prevent unauthorized persons—and practically none are authorized—from crossing. They fire, without a moment's hesitation, on anyone who does not instantly answer their challenge.

Notwithstanding all precautions, however, the frontier guards are sometimes outwitted. A short time ago some 150 Belgians approached the frontier. Six of their number, with revolvers ready but concealed, boldly advanced. When asked by the German frontier guards what they wanted the Belgians, covering the guards with their revolvers, replied, "To cross the frontier!" Thus threatened, the guards allowed the rest of the company to pass, after which the first six walked backwards to the Dutch frontier, holding their revolvers all the time pointed at the German guards. Since then the regulation has been made to prohibit anyone from passing except between stated hours of daylight. Even so, the rule is sometimes evaded, as in the case of a man who recently took advantage of a snowstorm to slip across. In some places the Germans have erected barbed wire fences to render such incidents impossible. A few days ago a man was killed while attempting to cross a fence of this kind. Not content with the fence, which is 25 metres broad at the point in question, the Germans had placed at intervals dynamite bombs which go off at a touch. The man's death must have been caused by the explosion of one of these.

LIEGE—"IN PRUSSIA."

General von Bissing, Governor-General of Belgium, has recently sanctioned very stringent regulations concerning communication between Belgium and Holland. Passes for persons desiring to go from Belgium to Holland are only issued at Brussels, Antwerp, Hasselt, Liege, Verviers, and Turnhout. Liege, by the way, is now known to German officials only as "Luttich." A Dutch friend of mine recently wrote to a friend there addressing his letter to his friend's address at "Liege." The letter was returned with the inscription on the envelope in German, "Liege not known. Presumably Luttich, Prussia, Germany" (*sic*).

Passes are only issued to Holland and back if the journey is necessary for an important public purpose or for the urgent private affairs of trusty persons. The reasons have to be most carefully investigated, and the pass is valid for a short term only, at the most for 14 days. In other cases the approval of the Governor-General has to be obtained before a pass is issued. Every pass has to bear the name of the place where the frontier may be crossed, and it is forbidden to cross it at any other place. No pass may be given to a Belgian between 18 and 45 capable of bearing arms. Indirect passes, as, for example, to Aix-la-Chapelle, with the intention of going thence to Holland, are prohibited. Similarly strict regulations have been made with respect to passes from Holland to Belgium which, when issued, are only valid for the outward journey and not for returning to Holland.

Every German frontier post is now said to be in telephonic communication with the principal frontier guard. The telephone is reported to serve as a means of controlling the guards, who every quarter of an hour have to give a prescribed sign according to the number of their post. It was asserted, at an earlier stage of the occupation of Flanders, that the destruction of bridges over the canals was largely due to desertions, which it was desired by this step to render impossible. However this may have been, the bridges over the canals running along the Netherlands frontier are now partly restored. If their destruction was due to a fear of attack from the Netherlands, this precaution seems to have given place to others, such as the digging of trenches and the making of barbed-wire fences.

SEASIDE RESORTS FORTIFIED.

Whether or not, the Germans are still as nervous of an attack from the Scheldt and the neighbouring Dutch land frontiers as they were two or three months ago, there is no doubt that they are extremely apprehensive of an attack by sea along the Belgian coast. They are fearful of being taken in the back there, and have lately redoubled their efforts to prevent a landing. The whole of this region has been transformed so as to be unrecognizable. For the last quarter of a century the Belgians had been striving hard to render their coastline a source of profit both as a commercial and a fashionable resort. Places like Mariakerke, Middelkerke, Westende, Nieuport Bains, Blankenberghe, Zeebrugge, Heyst, and Knocke, which were formerly nothing but little fishing villages, had been transformed by Belgian enterprise and energy into bathing resorts with fine hotels, elegant villas, and all the comforts and attractions demanded by holiday makers, and were rapidly growing in popularity. To-day Zeebrugge, with its splendid harbour, upon which large sums of money have been lavished, instead of becoming a prosperous port for Belgian merchant vessels, has acquired fame as a nest for German submarines. "Zeebrugge, if it is not a fort as strong as Liege, Antwerp, and Maubeuge, if it is not a fort as strong as those on the Rhine," says a well-informed "Telegraaf" correspondent, "is still a formidably protected place."

BELGRADE DURING BOMBARDMENT.

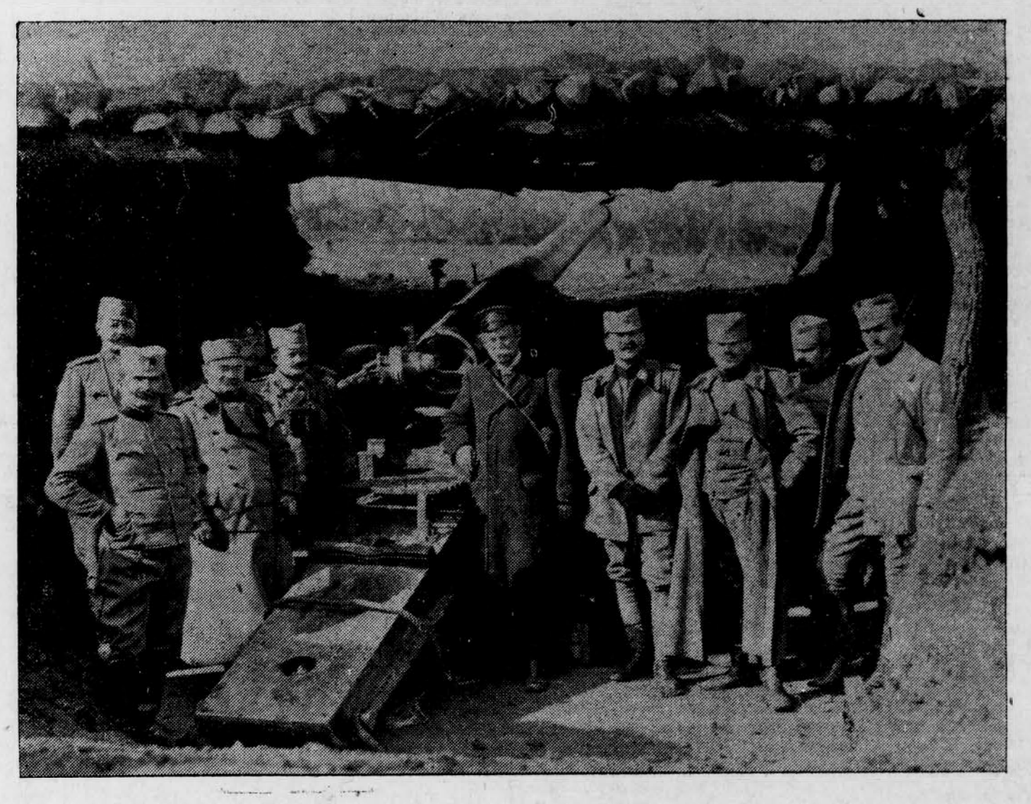

Photo by Topical Press.

The members of the British Red Cross Unit, who were taken out by Sir Thomas Lipton in his steam yacht Erin had a warm reception on their arrival, having been there but a few hours when the Austrians began a severe bombardment. The photo shows Sir Thomas Lipton in centre.

RIGHT TO RESIST OVERCROWDING.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—While fully endorsing the contents of the correspondence headed "Right to resist overcrowding" which appeared in your issue of the 29th ultimo, under the signature of one Mohanlal A. Desai, I beg to point out that (1) since the "overcrowding" case decided by the Law Courts in Madras against the overbearing Railway Officials (as reported in your paper of 5th and 11th ultimo) and (2) the successful resistance by a pleader on a Bombay Railway Station in not allowing the train to proceed until the Railway Officials removed the Extra Passengers thrust into his compartment (as reported in your issue of the 26th idem.) there has been a very keen agitation among passengers who travel by the third class and who are often subjected to the nuisance of overcrowding. It cannot be that Railway Officials are not cognizant of it. It behoves them therefore to profit by the moral set forth in your issue of the 26th March, 1915, and promptly take such steps as will prevent the occurrence of similar incidents in future.

A consideration of the above question calls to mind another subject of equally far-reaching consequence—the overcrowding of the population in the city of Bombay. The remedy for it lies solely in the hands of the Government. They are undoubtedly doing their best by devising means to that end. One of them is the establishment, of the Bombay City Improvement Trust, which is meant to improve the sanitation of the several thickly studded quarters of the City. As a further means to the same end inducement should be offered to the people to go and live in the suburbs and one of the most potential factors of inducement would be to place at their disposal a cheap, commodious and a fast train service.

If the G. I. P. Ry. authorities will direct their attention to improve the present suburban train service in view of the completion of the quadrupled lines, it will not only strengthen the hands of the Government but the people will also naturally be induced to reside in the suburbs and the Railway earnings will certainly increase.

In the year 1908 the G. I. P. Ry. fast Local Trains were occupying about 40 minutes to run from Bombay to Thana and about 60 minutes to Kalyan but they now take nearly 60 and 85 minutes respectively. There is a great outcry of the Public at present owing to such unduly long running time allowed to fast trains rendering the journey for suburban passengers most disgusting and inconvenient, and it is hoped that the Railway authorities will, before long, manage to introduce faster service so as to be advantageous to distant passengers by running local trains with such speed as will shew substantial improvement when compared with the train service as it was in 1908 in view of the fact that there are now apparently several advantages rendered by the completion of quadrupled lines.—Yours etc.

J. B. CHAUDHARI,

Thana, April, 8.

LAHORE MEDICAL STUDENTS STRIKE.

GOVERNMENT APPROVAL OF PRINCIPAL'S ACTION.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, April 9.

The Government of India in the Army Department has approved of the action of the Principal of the Medical College, Lahore in removing from the rolls for grave misconduct, the names of all military medical pupils on strike who had not returned to duty by March 27th.

" BOMBAY CHRONICLE " TRADE DIRECTORY.

(Continued from 1st column.)

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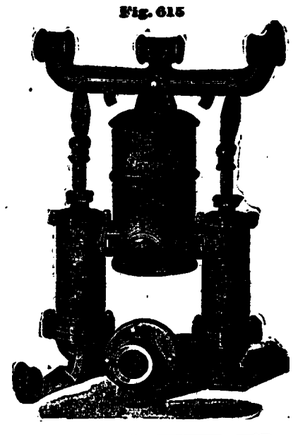

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CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR SATURDAY, THE 10TH OF APRIL, 1915.

Before The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.
In the Division Court. No. 53.
Suits for Hearing and final disposal.

859-13.—Mulla & M., The Advocate-General of Bombay v. Jimbabai widow, and ors., Ardeshir H. D. & Co., Part Heard, Payne and Co., Matubhai J. & M., Shroff D. & D.

For Confirmation of Special Commr's Report and for further Directions & Costs.

513-10.—Mirza M. & M., R. D. Sithna v. Maganlal Hargowandas & anr., Bhai K. & G.

Short Cause.

20-15.—Jehangir S. M. & H., Dayabhai Tapidas v. Hurgowandas Mulchand Tyabji D. & Co.

Long Causes.

443-13.—Malvi H. M. & R., Messrs. Harnandrai Fulchand, a firm, v. Messrs. Hardat Ramdat, a firm, Ragh. N. & Co.

914-13.—Edg. G. W. & Co., Hormusji Bomanji Khan & anr., v. Pestonji Dinshaw Khan & ors., Jeh. G. & B., W. G. & Co., M. K. R. B. and Un. P. & P., Edg. G. W. & Co.

1024-14.—Unwalla P. & P., Meherbai, v. Pestonji Dinshaw Khan and ors., Jeh. G. & B. W. G. & Co., M. K R. B. & Edg. G. W. & Co.

1025-14.—Unwalla P. & P., Banubai v. Pestonji Dinshaw Khan and ors., Jeh. G. W. & Co., M. K. R. B. & Edg. G. W. & Co.

209-14.—Jehangir G. & B., Ladkabai, widow, v. Navivahu, widow & anr., Madh. K. & C.

477-14.—Ardeshir H. D. & Co., Messrs. Rambillas & Co., a firm, v. Parappa Paled, a firm, Captain and V.

481-14.—Captain & V., Parappa Paled, a firm, v. Rambillas & Co., a firm, Ardeshir H. D. & Co.

820-14.—Sunderdas & Co., Ratansey Premji and anr., v. Harsey Hemraj, Kanga and S.

1000-14.—M. K. R. B. & Co., Alli Mahomed Camruddin & anr., v. T. M. Pardhy and ors., Captain and V.

793-14.—Edgelow G. W. & Co., Bai Kasibai, widow, v. Shriman Goswamini Shrina Priya Vahuji Maharaj, widow, Mulla and M.

1117-14.—Little and Co., Messrs. Turner Morrison & Co., Ltd., Raghunathdas Gopaldas and anr.., Motichand and D.

1345-14.—Jehangir S. M. & H., Rustomji Kaikobad Panthaki v. Noor Mahomed Haji Valli, Mulla and M.

855-14.—Captain and V., Rao Bahadur Kessowji Nathoo Sailor and ors., v. Jamnabai, widow and ors.., Payne and Co.

193-13.—Mulvi H. M. and R., Pahladdas Jankiprasad, a firm, v. Ramsarup Hardatt, Raghuvaya N. & Co.

274-14.—Mehta D. & L., Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla Haji Umer Soab and ors., v. Rehmatbai, widow and anr., Little & Co., Mehta D. & L.

275-14.—Mehta D. and L., Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla Haji Umer Soab and ors., v. Rehmatbai, widow and anr., Little and Co., Mehta D. and L.

370-14.—Mehta D. and L., Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla Haji Umer Soab and ors., v. Rehmatbai, widow and ors., Little and Co., Mehta D. & L.

273-14.—Mehta D. & L., Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla Haji Umer Soab & ors., v. Rehmatbai, widow and ors., Little & Co., Mehta D. & L., Ardeshir H. D. & Co.

1077-14.—Mans. M. & Co., Damodar Narayn Joshi v. Sunderbai, widow, Mulji and Th.

1280-14.—Purnanand and Co., Mangumal Hasanand v. Bai Parvatibai, widow & ors., Raghavaya N. & Co.

881-14.—Mulji and Tha., The Bombay United Spg. & Wg., Co., Ltd., v. Alli Mahomed Salley Mahomed & Co., a firm, Matu J. & M.

206-14.—Mehta D. & L., Sorabai, widow, v. Ahmed Haji Kaderdina & ors., Mulla & M. Jeh. M. & S., Little & Co.

1172-14.—Unwalla P. & P., Bomonj Muncherji Dalal v. Jehangir Begoriji Mehta, Edg. G. W. & Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.
In the Division Court No. 43.
Chamber Matters for disposal.

App. 0-471-86-08.—Dastur and Co., Rupram Madangopal, a firm, v. Yeshwantrao Ramchandra Jankiram, 8-2-15.

617-11.—Subnis & Gore, Shivram Bapuji Bude, v. Kamlabai, widow, 11-2-15.

966-12.—Daphtary F. & D., Odhavji Avandji v. Lalji Doongersey & anr., 23-3-15.

379-08 and ors.—Captain & Dewsey Hirji, a firm, v. Adamji Valli & anr., 30-3-15.

In Re. G. & Wards Act. VIII. of 1890.—Merwanji K. R. B. & Co., In Re. Bachu alias Ramcoovesbai, widow a minor and the estate of Dwarkadas Haridas, deceased, v. Hansraj Pragji Thackersey, Petitioner, Notice 27-3-15. 1

883-05.—Payne & Co., Nemtoolla Ebrahim Nooruddin v. Abdul Kayan Ebrahim Nooroodin Merwanji & ors., K. R. B. & Co., Notice, 31-3-15.

Appellate irisdiction., App. Nos. 193-12-47-13.—Bhai K. & Gir., The Indian Specie Bank, Ltd., v. The Ahmedabad Merchants Spg. Mills & ors., Daphtary F. & D., Little & Co., For Review of taxation.

152-15.—Motichand & D., Brigvallabhdas Purshotamdas, a firm, v. Pomdusa Rukhdussa & anr., 4-3-15.

982-14.—Payne & Co., Kisondas Damodherdas, & ors., v. Dhirajlal Damodherdas, & ors., Shroff D. & Dh., 16-3-15.

In Re, Indian Co.'s Act. VI. of 1882.—Captain & Vaida, In Re. The Bombay Wg. & Mfg., Co., Ltd., (In Liquidation), v. Bhanji Dharamsi Shaparea, Petitioner, Concerned, 18-3-15.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

901-14.—Mulla & M., Safarally Ebrahim and anr., v. Messrs. Volkart Bro's., a firm, Payne and Co.

407-14.—Motichand and D., Jaynarayen Lalchand Tapadia v. Govindram Umedram and ors.., Captain and V.

246-13.—Ardeshir H. D. & Co., Gangaram Raghunath Samant and anr., v. Hari Sadashiv Khanolkar & ors., Sabnis & G., Part Heard, Chitnis M. & K., 4-9-14, Hiralal & Co., For Postponement.

S. C. CT. 206-8468-14.—In person, Dharsey Nanji Kamdar, v. Ishwarlal K. Vakil & anr., Kanga and S.

1310-14.—Crawford B. & Co., The Alliance Bank of Simla, Ltd., v. Bri Hirabai, Khunderao L. & M.

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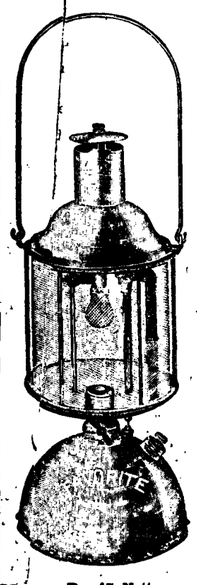

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St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Rev. H. Martindale, 8 a.m., Litany; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion and Sermon. Preacher; Rev. J. B. Glass.—Chaplain: ins and Litany; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Preacher; Rev. J.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.—Chaplain: Rev. R. L. Wormald; 8 a.m. Holy Communion; 10 a.m., Parade Service; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—Clergy (English): Rev. H. T. Vodden (Incumbent), Rev. Canon R. S. Heywood, Rev. J. H. Robinson; (Marathi) Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi and Rev. D. A. Yardi; (Gujerati); Rev. Hari. English Services; 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 11 a.m. Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon; 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer and Sermon. Collections for Church Expenses and Poor. Marathi Service 9 a.m., Gujerati Service 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's Kamatipura (S. P. G.)—Clergy: Rev. A. J. P. French, Foras Road (Hindustani). Rev. J. Martin (Tamil), 7-30 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion (Urdu); 10 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion alternately (Tamil); 5 p.m. Evensong (Urdu).

All Saints Church, Malabar Hill.—8 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evensong.

Christ Church, Byculla.—Chaplain: Rev. E. E. Hill; 7-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 8-30 a.m., Matins (Choral); 5-15 p.m., Sundays School; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—Chaplain (Vacant) 9-45 a.m. Morning prayer and Holy Communion, 7 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon, Week days, 9 p.m. Evening Prayer.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road.—Clergy: Rev. A. E. Bradbury, 8 a.m., Matins and Litany, 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of Ease St. Peter).—Clergy, Rev. Father Moore Rev. J. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe; 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion (English), 7-30 Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon (Gujarathi); 6-30 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi).

St. Stephen the Martyr, Bandra Hill.—Chaplain: Rev. H. Martindale; 11 a.m., Morning Prayer and Holy Communion.

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi (by Sion).—Chapel of Ease to St. Paul.—Service by the Clergy of St. Paul's 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Tamil services conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

St. Peter's, Mazagon—Clergy: Rev. Fathers Biscoe, Tovey and R. Pearse, 6-30 a.m. Holy Eucharist; 7-30 a.m., Matins; 8 a.m., Solemn Eucharist; 10-30 a.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Alms for Church Expenses.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church (Church of Scotland) Apollo Street, Fort, Senior Chaplain: Rev. J. Drummond, Gordon, B. D. 9-30 a.m. Joint-Service with United Free Church of Scotland; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Praise List; Psalm 33, tune 73, Paraphrase 558, tune 13; Hymns 205, 237 and 249.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—Chaplain: Rev. R. M. Gray. 9-30 a.m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 5 p.m., Sunday School and Bible Classes; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service; Preacher, Rev. R. M. Gray.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Amroli Presbyterian Church.—Minister: Rev. M. B. Nikambe. English Service 8-30 a.m. Preacher: Rev. J. K. Cuthbert; Marathi Service 5 p.m. Preacher: Rev. M. B. Fuller.

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla, Pastor Rev. W. E. Bancroft. 8-30 a.m., Sunday School; 9-45 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service; 8-45 p.m., Men's Social Hour in Union Hall.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder,—Pastor; Rev. A. N. Warner; 11 a.m., Morning Service. Rev. A. N. Warner; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

WESLEYAN.

Wesleyayn Church, Colaba Causewey.—8-30 a.m., Morning Service; Preacher: Rev. A. J. Wright; 6-30 Evening Service; Preacher Rev. Frank Hart; 5 p.m., Sunday School.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a.m. Morning Service, Preacher: Rev. F. Hart; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service, Preacher: Rev. A. J. Wright; Sunday School, at 5 p.m.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opposite Post Office), Middle Colaba. Minister Rev. Mr. A. E. Hubbard; 9 a.m. Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service; Sunday School and Bible Class for men from 5 to 6 p.m.

CONGREGATIONAL.

American Mission Church.—Hume Memorial Church, New Nagpada Road, Byculla.—Pastor: Rev. John Malelu:—9 a.m., Sunday School; 10 a.m., Sunday School Teachers' Class; 3-45 p.m., Gospel Spreading Society; 5 p.m., Afternoon Service; Prayer Meeting on Friday at 8-30 p.m.

SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS.

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Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy. The Jesuit Fathers, 6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8 a.m., 9 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

St. [illegible] Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers; Vicar, Rev. Father Hutemacher, S. J. 6-30 a.m., 7-30 a.m., 8-30 a.m., 6-30 p.m. Rosary Church, Mazagon.—Vicar: Rev. M. X. Gomes.—Sunday Service, 5-30 a.m., 7 a.m., 9-30 a.m., and 6 p.m. Week days 6-15 a.m., and 6-45 a.m.

Holy Cross Church Lower Parel, Clergy: Rev. P. E. Saldanha and Rev. J. A. Gomes.—6 a.m., Mass; 8 a.m., High Mass; 6 p.m., Benediction.

Gloria Church, Parel Road, Byculla. Vicar, Very Rev. L. C. Pera, Hours of Mass: 5-30, 7 and 9 a.m.

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Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra.—9-30 a.m., Mass.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul (Barrow's Lane), Girgaum Road—Vicar: Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinha 5, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-30, and 10-30 a.m. Masses; 6 p.m. Benediction.

St Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus—Chaplain Rev. D. Remedios.—6-30 a.m., and 7-30 a.m., (Children's) Mass); 8-30 a.m.., 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Garrison Church (St. Joseph's Colaba)—Chapain: Rev. Fr. F. Hillenkamp, S. J. Sunday 8 a.m., Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m., Service of Benediction; Mass at 7 a.m.

Chapel of Our Lady of Seven Dolours.—New Sonapur. Chaplain Rev. Daniel Fernandes.—7 a.m., Daily Mass; and on Sundays 6 and 8 a.m., with Benediction of Blessed Sacrament.

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THE MANAGER.

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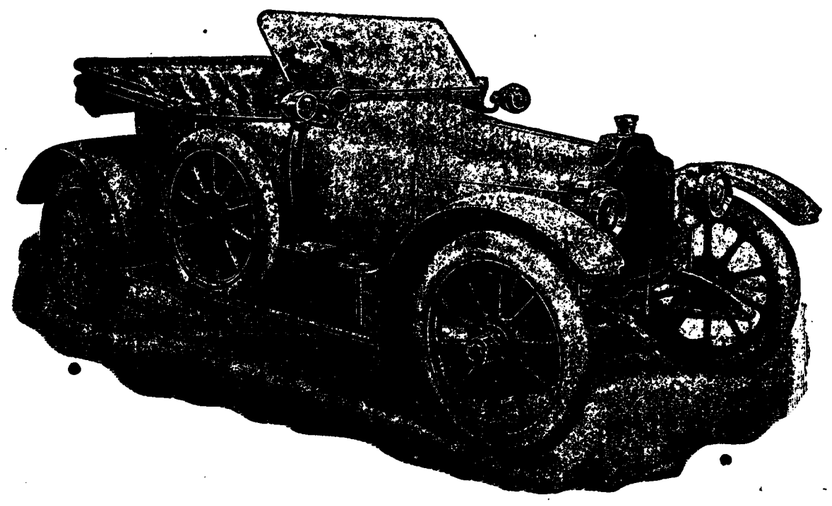

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